LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO. 289— BOMBAY TUESDAY NOVEMBER 27 1928 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929.			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,082
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
18 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@28 Nov
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 „
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	17 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	22 „	30 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 Nov.	16 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 „
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 „	13 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Siberia Maru ..	11790	11 Dec.	18 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about 7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
28th Nov	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
30th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
1st Dec.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
3rd „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
5th „	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
12th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bugreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

KING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund:—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.
Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru..	22nd Nov.	1st Dec.
Sumatra Maru..	10th Dec.	23rd „
Shunok Maru ..	24th „	8th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	30th „	10th „
Shinsei Maru ..	30th „	13th „
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd „
Shingo Maru ..	14th „	27th „
Shunko Maru ..	23rd „	6th Feb.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 858.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hunum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers in First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—"COMEALONG".
Telephone—21279.

A Sure Cure—

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Uleer" Kandi.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CONCISE PROSPECTUS.

The Kanara Press, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Proprietors of
The Kanara Press, The Business Directory Coy.,
The Indian Album Publishing Co.

4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share.

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to:
THE KANARA PRESS, LIMITED.
4, Narasingapuram St., Mount Road, MADRAS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

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SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

TWO REGISTERED NURSES trained Medical and Surgical from 1st January, 1929. Particulars from SUPERINTENDENT, Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda.

WANTED AGENTS for pure Nilgiri Teas. For particulars please apply to:—ALL INDIA TEA TRADING CO., Coimbatore.

POST—BAND MASTER. Salary up to Rs. 300/-. Must have experience of both brass and string instruments, and be conversant with Indian Music. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and, without which no applications will be considered, before 15th. December, 1928, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.

A 31370.

POST A. D. C. to His Highness (2) Salary 1,000, (3) Must have good knowledge of English, Hindi and Games Knowledge of French will be extra recommendation. Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st December, 1928. The PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev., Alwar.

A 31313

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 5000/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.

A 31374

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS for retail Canvass orders of our weaving factory. Apply for the terms and conditions to REFINED INDIAN INDUSTRIALS CANNANORE, North Malabar.

R 1297.

WANTED—A MANAGER for Rangachang Coconut plantation Port Blair, only those with extensive experience of coconut cultivation need apply. Appointment is for 2 years and duties will include training of staff. Maximum pay of post Rs. 200/- per mensem plus free quarters and free passage. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to Secretary Rangachang Land Syndicate, Port Blair:

A 31415.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Parsees and Mohamedans for the post of a clerk on a starting pay of Rs. 40 plus Rs. 8/- Bombay allowances rising by annual increment of Rs. 5/- to Rs. 60/- Leave and Travelling allowance will be governed by the Fundamental Rules. Applicants must have passed matriculation or higher examination. R. A. O'CONNOR, Chief Auditor V. T. Annex, Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1928.

A 31414.

WANTED—THE NAGPUR PIONEER INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED Nagpur. City (C.P.) having declared Bonus at its very first Valuation requires services of capable District Chief Agents and Agents throughout the Nizam's Dominions on very liberal terms according to qualifications and guarantee of business. For full particulars please apply to:—SUJEEVA & COMPANY Branch Managers, Kamalapuram, Post. (Cuddapah District.)

R 1299.

WANTED—SCIENCE GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE to work as SCIENCE TEACHER and BOARDING SUPERINTENDENT. Apply stating qualifications and pay required to SECRETARY, Sixth Standard Class, Sinor, Via Miyagam.

A R1292

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD Bombay 2.

L R1286

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-6-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE DHAMTARI District, Raipur, wants to have Electric lighting within its Limit and requests The Electric Companies to correspondent with it in this respect at an early date.

31416

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

PLATFORM SHEDS AT LONAVLA.

THE date of receiving tenders in connection with the supply and erection of steel work required for the above noted sheds has been put forward up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday the 14th December 1928, instead of 3-1-1929 as previously notified.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1928.

31404

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) when the sub-joined Resolutions will be proposed.

1. That each of the existing one thousand rupees Ordinary Shares shall be divided into ten fully paid up one hundred rupees shares, and that each of the existing one thousand rupees Preference Shares shall be divided into ten fully paid up one hundred rupees shares.

2. That the Directors do take the necessary proceedings to carry into effect the above Resolution, and that the Memorandum and Articles of Association be altered as follows:—

(a) In Clause 5 of the Memorandum of Association in place of the figure '2,00,00,000,' the figure '3,00,00,000' shall be substituted.

(b) Clause 6 of the Memorandum of Association shall be deleted, and in lieu thereof, the following clause shall be substituted:—

"The said capital is divided into 180,000 Ordinary Shares of rupees one hundred each and 100,000 Preference Shares of rupees one hundred each and 20,000 unissued shares of rupees one hundred each to be hereafter issued either as Ordinary or Preference or both as may be decided by the Directors."

(c) Article 7 of the Articles of Association shall be deleted, and in lieu thereof, the following shall be substituted:—

"The capital of the Company shall consist of Rs. 3,00,00,000 divided into 180,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each and 100,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, and 20,000 unissued shares of Rs. 100 each to be issued hereafter either as Ordinary or Preference Shares or both as may be decided by the Directors."

(d) Article 38 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by substituting the words 'annas four' in place of the words 'Rupee One.'

and Notice is hereby given also that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the abovementioned meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as special resolutions the abovementioned resolutions.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
J. D. GHANDY,
Director.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1928.

31413

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that DEVKARAN MULJI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest claim or demand into or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lense, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCREDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Cowan Road in Mulund in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra of the Bombay Suburban District and being Plot No. 504 of the Mulund Town Planning Scheme, containing by admeasurement 2000 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Zaverbai Ramji, on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhuj Devkaran, on or towards the North by the property of Dayalal Makanji and on or towards the South by Cowan Road together with a half share in the well on the said property, and bearing New Survey No. 1000,

Dated this 26th day of November, 1928.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

31417

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1900 of 1928

SHRIMANT PRINCESS TARABAI SAHEB alias BHIMABAI SAHEB CHANGAN, of Indore, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Indore .....Plaintiff.

vs.

VISHNU RAMCHANDRA PARULEKAR, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, doing business at Kirti Buildings Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay and residing at Bandra, outside Bombay .....Defendant.

To,

The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiff has insituated the above summary suit against you for the recovery of Rs. 4,418/- for principal together with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from 4th January, 1928, till judgment costs, and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment due to him at the foot of a Promissory note dated 4th day of January, 1928.

Take further notice that you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the date of the publication hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default the Plaintiff would be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not more than Rs. 4,418/- and interest as aforesaid and for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers under the Provisions of Order XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1928.

SUKTHANKAR & GUPTE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

31399

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHALUXMI, NEAR THE SHREE MAMALUXMI TEMPLE, FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation), and with the consent of the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 3rd December next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All those 3 pieces of land (now formed into one) together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mahaluxmi, fronting the public passage to the temple of Shree Mahaluxmi and on the South side thereof, admeasuring about 919 square yards, in all bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7099, 1/7099, Cadastral Survey No. 813, 811, of Malabar and Cumbala Division, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward. No. 3602, 3603, Street No. 36, 37 and bounded on the North by the public passage leading to the Shree Mahaluxmi Temple, on the East by the Dharamshalla of the late Dhakjee Dadajee, on the South by the Shree Dhakleshwar Temple and on the West by foreshore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

THE MAYFAIR FOUR

Introducing

REGINALD SELLECK
MADGE GREGORY
EDNA LESLIE
BARRI STORRI

Four Brilliant Artistes in a Repertoire of their latest Musical Successes.

Prices: Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, and Re. 1-2.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.,

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED
PRESENT AT
THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
GRETA NISSEN, ERNEST TORRENCE
KATHLYN WILLIAMS,
IN
THE PARAMOUNT JEWEL
"THE WANDERER"

The most spectacular motion picture since "THE TEN COMMANDMENTS", dazzling in splendour of scenes, and heart-appealing in story.

SHALOM JUDAH NOV. 26.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6, 8 and 10 p.m.
TOLSTOY'S IMMORTAL STORY.
RESURRECTION
TRANSLATED INTO ELEVEN LANGUAGES!
IT NOW COMES
TO YOU IN ITS
TWELFTH AND GREATEST TRANSLATION
THE RINGING LANGUAGE OF THE SCREEN
Featuring
ROD LA ROCQUE
AND
DOLORES DEL RIO
THE IMPERISHABLE TRIUMPH OF LOVE OVER LICENCE

PROPHET MUHAMMAD.
BY AHMAD SHAFI
AND
HIS TEACHINGS.
BY MOULANA YAKUB HASAN.

In this sketch an attempt is made to present in an unvarnished and straightforward manner a bare outline of the chief incidents that marked the career of a great world-personality. The incidents and conclusions recorded in this life sketch have been taken from the book written by the late Maulana Shibli and other sources.

Moulana Yakub Hasan has contributed two learned chapters on the Quran and Hadith and has given selections therefrom, which virtually complete the book. For, the life of Muhammad, as of any prophet, will be incomplete without the teachings; and we are glad to be able to give copious extracts from the sayings of the Prophet called from various sources.

Price As. 12.
To Subscribers of The "Indian Review," As. 10.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS

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American Chemical Diamonds Co
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AUM

WONDERFUL PREDICTIONS IN ASTROLOGY, (Mahalakshmi Talisman for health wealth and prosperity free).

Send Annas twelve by M. O. or in Postage Stamps with your date of birth or birth star for one year's monthly readings to Avathirtha Swami's Disciple

R. SWAMINATHA IYER,
Astrologer, 191, Mint Street,
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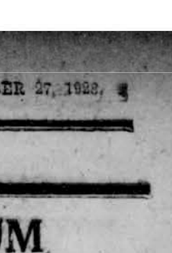
A Famous Astrologer
makes a remarkable offer

It is interesting to note, in view of the remarkable vogue of RAMAH the renowned Astrologer whose Studio in Paris has become the Mecca for lovers of the occult from all over the world, the interest which all classes of society display today in occult phenomena.

This sample letter picked at random from thousands which this celebrated occultist receives from everywhere is an illustration of the remarkable powers credited to him.



New York U. S. A

It is now several months since I received your remarkable astrological analysis of my future together with your personal advice and guide. Mere thanks are hardly adequate to express my appreciation of the wonderful benefits I have derived from it. Your forecast has been truly a revelation of accuracy and truth and your personal advice which I have followed has brought me inestimable results. Like an open book .....etc.

J.-1. Testimonial No. 1349.

Were you Born under a Lucky Star? TELLS YOU FREE Your future will it be happy? prosperous-fortunate? Will you be happy in love- marriage.

Do you wish to know HOW you can be successful in your desires?

RAMAH will send you FREE by simply mentioning this paper with your name plainly written your address and date of birth (stating if married or single with any other information you may wish to give) an astrological analysis of your life and future, by his remarkable method, which with his personal advice contains information that might well astonish and amaze you. Write immediately, for a great surprise awaits you, to RAMAH folio 15 BC 44, rue de Lisbonne, If you wish you may enclose 12 annas in stamps to cover postage and Secretarial work. Postage to France is 3 annas.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe, **Price Rs. 2 per dozen.**

Teryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. **Price Rs. 3.**

Sajan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. **Price Rs. 2 per tola.**

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., **Price Rs. 3 only.**

Tila Dilruba (Regd.)-Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRAT
Darulshat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.)

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It's Film on Teeth

that makes them lustreless, "off color"
You must remove it

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

8-19-E

Beauty is in truth "skin deep"

Do you realize that the old proverb about beauty is perfectly and absolutely true? Nature made your skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath.

That's what ought to happen, but does it? If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that the tiny pores are becoming clogged by minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle and choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. To-night, when you go to bed, gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. In the morning you'll wake with positively a new complexion, for Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin while you sleep and leaving the beautiful, young skin clear and unimpaired. Honestly, you'll be amazed at the surprising result of this simple, natural treatment. But be sure to ask your chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

Ward off danger of infection

with FORMAMINT

FORMAMINT tablets will cure Sore Throat and, at the same time, protect you against such dangerous infections as Influenza, Measles, Diphtheria, etc. Be specially careful in crowded places where infection is always lurking. A Formamint tablet taken once in a while, will keep you safe from dangerous infectious diseases.

At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW YORK

PRICES OPEN 10 POINTS LOWER ON SOUTHERN SELLING—PERSISTENT BUYING BY WALL-STREET OPERATORS—TRADE SUPPORT CONTINUES—SOME PROFIT-TAKING—FUTURES 11 TO 1 POINT HIGHER.

New York, Nov. 26.

The New York futures market opened quiet at a decline of 10 points on Southern hedge selling. The offerings were well absorbed by persistent buying by Wall-Street Professionals which in conjncting with trade support resulted in a rise of 24 points. Towards the close, there was some profit-taking which brought about a relapse of 10 points. The market closed 11 points higher for near delivery and 1 point higher for distant months. Spot prices gained 10 points at 20.60c.

The New Orleans futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 5 points with Spot Cotton 10 points higher at 19.62c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January highest 20.46 (11-55 a.m.) lowest 20.22 (at the opening).

N. Y. December highest 20.53 +.19, Lowest 20.25 —.09.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Heavier hedging some realising but well taken by trade and fresh speculative buying. Much broader market.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—

After recent sharp advance some reaction due but would on any moderate decline as expecting higher later.

A Nordon & Co.—"Wall Street participation more general. Think tendency higher."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on Southern hedge selling but rallied later on trade buying and Wall Street buying.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 24/11/28	5284000	5105000
Receipts Yesterday 24/11/28	50000	71000
Exports to date 24/11/28	3418000	3000000
Stock at Ports 23/11/28	2223000	2581000
Stock at Interior Towns 23/11/28	115300	1307000
Stock at Liverpool 23/11/28	704000	907000
Visible Supply 23/11/28	5311000	6068000
Quantity in Sight 23/11/28	8146000	8321000

LIVERPOOL

BEARISH WEEK-END FIGURES—HEDGE SELLING AND REALIZING—ACTIVE FRESH SPECULATIVE BUYING AND TRADE SUPPORT—FUTURES 1 OT 2 POINTS LOWER—SALES 4,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

The Liverpool futures market opened easy at a decline of 7 to 8 points influenced by week-end bearish figures and some hedge selling in conjunction with realizing. There was active fresh speculative buying which not only checked the decline but prices showed a rising tendency. There was farely good trade support and the market closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Spot sales amounted to 4,000 bales and Middling American closed at a decline of .1 point at 10.83d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures ruled steady and closed unchanged to 1 point higher. Egyptian futures ruled steady and closed 8 to 5 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) New York Cables:—Textiles more active prices higher. Market firm. Speculative interest broadening. Steady trade buying.

(2) Hedge selling at the opening. Market improved on trade fixing call sales. Trade is buying.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Although prices may go higher consider it advisable take part profit with view to replacing should market declines 20 points.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from Liverpool friends dated 24th November, 1928:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—"Market unfavourably affected by weekly figures bearish little. Since the opening market has advanced, basis is improving. Market looks like advancing further."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Less bullish enthusiasm, insiders selling out, outsiders buying."

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

The local cotton market opened at Rs. 364/- for Broach A.M. Somewhat easier in anticipation of some liquidation. At this level there was absence of buying and prices declined under selling pressu from Commission houses and operators. Prices declined to Rs. 362/- when stead feeling prevated and rates at 3 p.m. closed as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close
Broach A.M.	363/12	364	362/4	362/8
Oomra D/J.	323/4	232/4	322/8	322/12
Oomra D/J.	323/4	323/4	322/8	322/12
Bengal D/J.	286/8	286/8	286	286
Bengal Mar.	292/8	292/8	292	292

SEWRI MARKET.

The Sewri Market was closed to-day on account of a Hindu Holiday.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 26.
Feb.	241.90 plus 2.70
May	240.30 plus 1—.90

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Bombay, Nov. 24. Since 1st September.		
In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	371	8,270	16,440
Central India	70	10,801	8,594
Barsi and Nagar	380	8,840	11,061
Hyderabad-Gaorani	23	2,077	3,083
Berar	4,274	72,124	53,981
Central Provinces	1,085	30,009	13,120
Total Oomras	6,203	132,121	106,282
Dholera	46	5,111	14,353
N.-W. Provinces	624	35,259	35,833
Rajputana	74	1,764	6,452
Sind-Punjab	100	3,005	14,828
Broach		2,608	2,444
Coompta & Dharwar	6	4,058	2,339
Westerns-Northerns	69	3,615	2,795
Cocanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,074	6,052
Persian		72	2,686
American		1,035	18,590
Egyptian and African		10,278	5,442
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			2
Total	7,122	201,001	218,098

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	1st Sept. to 22nd Nov.		
In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,880	157,577	89,336
Japan & China	6,360	251,979	67,991
Coast Ports		4,801	4,748
Up-country by Rail		29,435	20,317
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		11,888	7,335
Total	8,240	455,680	1,89,727

DRY WEATHER THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

WESTERN DISTURBANCE CAUSES EXTENSION OF CLOUDS

POONA, Nov. 26.

The weather has continued to be dry throughout the country, but the western disturbance is causing an extension of clouds in North-West India.

Forecast: Extension into the Frontier, Kashmir and the Punjab.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

The following to the Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 26-11-1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a. m. 30.000 inches (.038 above normal)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.907 inches (.046 above normal.)

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.011

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 69.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.6 degrees (3.6 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.2 degrees (2.9 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a. m. 63 per cent

Relative humidity at 4 p. m. (previous day) 62 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. ENE

Velocity at 8 a. m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 134 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 22 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0

New toning rinse with every packet!

Though the price of Icilma Shampoos is unaltered, every packet now contains a special Toning Rinse suitable for every shade of hair, which removes all lather and leaves the hair in a state of exquisite burnished beauty.

Icilma Shampoos contain no harmful dyes—give a rich lather which cleanses away all the grease and dust—prevent the formation of dandruff, and leave a delightful lingering fragrance in your hair to add to your charm.

Icilma

WET SHAMPOOS

For Dry Shampoo use Icilma Hair Powder.

Now for a good night's rest

There's nothing that will ensure a restful night more certainly than a glass of HORLICK'S. Nourishing, light, and delicious in flavour, HORLICK'S is a perfect food for the weary, imparts vigour and builds bone, brain, and muscle.

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Bazaars.

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD. SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

Mr. Davar and his companion at the top of the Andes

The Andes climbed on a RALEIGH

Mr. Davar who is cycling round the world on a Raleigh has successfully climbed the Andes mountains (16,000 ft.) He says his Raleigh splendidly withstood the terrific test.

For reliability, ride a **RALEIGH** THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

With Dunlop tyres and the best of everything, the Raleigh is the world's best value. *Send for "The Book of the Raleigh."*

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO., 313, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NEW COTTON MARKET FOR BOMBAY

A Novel Scheme For 20 Bales Unit

HOW TO AVOID THE DANGER ZONE?

(From Our Special Cotton Commissioner.)

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Since the pronouncement of the judgment by the High Court in the famous "Kachha Khandy" case, there is considerable excitement in certain sections of the local cotton trade. The Cotton Brokers' Association has passed a resolution adopting 10 Bales unit contract to give shelter to operators of limited means. The Board of the East India Cotton Association is also considering seriously to find out some solution on a workable basis.

Under these conditions, there is a small section of cotton traders, which is against the adoption of any reduced unit and giving facilities to their fellow-traders. In support of their opposition various pleas are brought forward and it will be in the general interest of the cotton trade to consider them.

The business in "Kachha Khandy" which hitherto continued is said to be gambling only because it is not upheld by the law. The business under Hedge contract of the East India Cotton Association makes no more vital difference than that of "Kachha Khandy" except it is legalised. If the business of 10 Bales is a wager, business of 100 Bales is likely to appear as a larger wager. If the books of businessmen doing these transactions are examined, it will be easily found out that most of them are being likely purely of receiving and giving differences between buying and selling prices. Thus if the present unit of 100 Bales is reduced, it does not become a wager. What is essential is to bring the small unit under law. If the business hitherto continued under "Kachha Khandy" was a menace to the bona fide trade, which I do not admit to some extent, the menace was mostly the cause of big operators, who were alleged to be the members of the E.I.C.A. Thus it can be seen that bona fide operators having limited resources has no place in the cotton trade. The motto of freedom of trade is defeated and in the present age of civilization even the interest of minority demands some protection. Thus there is very little argument against giving protection to bona fide traders having limited means. I have stated above the essential principles and see no reason to go into other details at this stage. The important question which arises now is the abuse of the increased facilities on a wider scale and how to safeguard against it.

I have been following closely, the various developments which this important trade has undergone during the 20 years and having personal experience of the working of some of the largest cotton exchanges of the world, I believe the following scheme will greatly minimize the possibility of any abuse of the enlarged trading. I will enumerate them in points at a later stage when they are well studied by the interested parties, I will deal with them at full length.

(1) A Branch of the East India Cotton Association should be opened.

(2) Members having limited means should be admitted under a special class called "Branch Members" paying a deposit of Rs. 1,000 and annual fee of Rs. 50 for membership.

(3) These members should not be given any right of voting, beyond sending 5 elected members to the Representation Committee and 1 member to the Board of Directors.

(4) A separate trading place should be alloted to these members.

(5) A unit contract of 20 Bales only for Broach hedges be fixed for Branch members and they are not to be allowed to do any business in the present unit of 100 Bales.

(6) The Branch members, should have the free option of demanding a name of a guarantee for any contract, i.e., Havala system must be left open.

(7) To cope with the tenders at the maturity of the contract, this 20 bales contracts should be discounted by Rs. 5 per candy. This may be considered as injustice but the fact remains that lots of 20 bales cotton are bound to fetch lower rate than a full lot of 100 bales.

In adopting above rules with suitable modifications, the present system of clearing must also be improved. There should be weekly clearings. If "Kachha Khandi" people are able to meet weekly clearings, there can be no opposition from the members of the East India Cotton Association. Settlement rates should be fixed at the close of Saturday's business at Sewri. This should apply to both 100 Bales and 20 bales unit and one general clearing should take place. The members of the East India Cotton Association should be allowed free trading in 20 Bales unit, to meet and check any undue large business in 20 Bales unit. To meet increased pressure of clearing work, an office of the E.I.C.A. should be opened at Marwari Bazar to receive Balance Sheets and make inward and outward payments as long as Banking facilities are not available. The system of interest between settlement and due date of contracts to be abolished as is the case in New York Cotton Exchange.

Lastly the amounts of Brokerage between members, known as sellers paying 4 annas, if possible, be abolished. Otherwise special clearing of these brokerage accounts be arranged after maturity of each contract, i.e., in February, April, June, and September. This will greatly help the clearing work. Indian members are willing to work on Sundays, so they will be able to prepare their Balance Sheets while Europeans and large operators will not have much presure as they are not going to deal in 20 Bales units.

I invite the views experienced dealers in Cotton Market on my scheme.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ANNUAL MEETING AT CALCUTTA ON DECEMBER 28.

The proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce will be opened by His Excellency the Viceroy at Calcutta on the 28th December.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain has nominated Sir Shapoorjee Billimoria to represent the chamber, and the three delegates elected by the Chamber will arrive in India before the Christmas Week to take part in the proceedings. The delegates are Messrs. Spittam Cama, R. J. Udani and K. M. Banthiya.

Peshawar, Nov. 26.—It is reported that H. M. the King of Afghanistan left Kabul on the 24th for Jellalabad, to deal with the Shinwari outbreak.—A. P.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

London Ready 26/11.
London Forward 26/12.
American Cent. 58/6.
China op. 2/7/12 cl. 2/7/11.
Ready 59/14.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	6 p.m.
Kartik	60/3	60/4	59/13	59/14
Tepimundi	/3/-			
Mangsor	60/6	60/7	60/	60/1
Tejimundi	/11/-			

GOLD.

Ready	21/5/3
Kartik	21/5/0
Mangsor	21/5/3
N. Motilal	21/5/6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Ready prices have dropped by about 1/2 anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day and prices have dropped by about 1/2 anna per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

S. S. "Garsopha" Rs. 8/5-1/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Nov./Dec. Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Weak.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Assn. Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st September to 22nd November	1,86,700
Same time last season	1,93,034

Exports from 1st Sept. to 22nd Nov:—

	1928	1927
United Kingdom	5,722	8,054
Continent	1,50,775	81,282
China	46,392	3,600
Japan	2,05,587	64,391
Coast Ports	4,801	4,748
U. S. A.	1,080	.....
Total	414,367	1,62,075

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. to 22nd Nov. 1928	29,435
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 22nd Nov. 1928	60,948
Same period last year	2,25,142
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 22nd Nov. 1928	6,76,246
Same time last year	2,43,029

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

Bombay, Nov. 26.
Ex-Godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 646/12/0 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 160 per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton.

MONEY MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32.
Bankks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 2 Mails.
NEW YORK:—
B C T T 275 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 273 3/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 268 1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 127.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123 1/2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 138.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 177-1/2.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7-3/4 26th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 27/32 24th inst.
London/Paris 124.10 24th inst.
London/Belgium 34.890 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.18 24th inst.
London/Italy 92.60 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

UP-TO-DATE COTTON NEWS

Latest Telegrams from New York

WE have made Special Arrangements to get the latest telegrams regarding fluctuations in the New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets.

This Special Service will commence in a few days.

Along with this service reports of the Local Market upto 11 p. m. will be published every day.

Gold 24th inst. £4:4:11-1/2, 23rd inst. £4:4:11-1/2.
Silver London Ready 24th inst. 26 11/16, 23rd inst. 26 11/16.
Silver London Forward 24th inst. 26-3/4, 23rd inst. 26-3/4.
Silver New York Ready 24th instant 58-1/8, 23rd instant 58-1/4.
London Discounts 3 Mos 24th inst. 4-7/16p.c. 23rd inst. 4-7/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 24th inst. 4-13/32 p.c., 23rd inst. 4-1/2 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c., Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-1/2 p.c. 3 Mos 4 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Very easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

3 Months Discounts 4 7/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 13/32 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
One Month 3 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady. China bought. Continent sold.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,457
Linseed	5,040
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	393
Gingelly seeds	5,329
Poppyseed	24
Groundnuts	33,117
Castorseed	176
Rice	953
Myrabollams	303
Cottonseed	8,480
Gram	2,497
Joowar	1,408
Maize	173
Bajreo	2,424
Coal	2,855 tons.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Quiet But Steady Tone

ANDHRA ORD. DIVIDEND RS. 20

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Cotton mill shares opened steady and showed small improvement in subsequent trading owing to long liquidation influenced by reports of labour troubles at some mills. The market was steady at the decline and closed with a slightly better tone.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 872|8 and improved to Rs. 873|12 but declined to Rs. 868|- on profit taking and closed at Rs. 870|- Fazal opened at Rs. 797|8 improved to Rs. 798|12 and declined to Rs. 793|12. Pearls fluctuated within a narrow range between Rs. 507|8 and Rs. 505|-, Century opened at Rs. 410|- and after improving Rs. 1|4 declined to Rs. 406|- and closed at Rs. 407|8. Tata Iron Defds. opened at Rs. 282|4 and Ordinary at Rs. 27|12. Prices showed a steady rise on reports of no end of labour trouble at German Works. Prices improved to Rs. 285|- and Rs. 78|- when scattered selling caused a decline to Rs 281|2 and Rs. 77|12. Renewal of support again helped the recovery. Hydros were quiet but steady. Burmas were easy. Cements were quiet. Andra Ordinary's dividened is said to have been declared Rs. 20.

The Stock Exchange will remain closed to-morrow.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 367-8.
Apollo (50) nil, 5-8.
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (20) 2, 870
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 492-8 X. D.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 407-8
Crescent (100) Rs. 142-8.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 138-12.
Dawn (250) 35, 555.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Rs. 0-10-0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 10.
Fazulbhoy (160) (yr. 13-12) 793-12.
Finlay (100) O. 116-4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1|2 117-8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Bombay Dyeing 871, 73, 70, 68, 70.
Century 408, 10, 9, 8, 7.
Colaba 137, 38.
Crescent 142.
Fazul 796, 97, 95, 93.
Indore 376, 75-10.
Madhowji 55, 51.
Nagpur x.d. 492.
New Great 231, 32.
Pearl 507, 6, 5.
Simplex 77, 76, 75.
Swadeshi 460, 58.
Burma 837, 38, 37, 36, 33.
Hydro 1,168, 71, 68, 66.
Tram 148.
Deff. 283., 85, 83, 81, 83, 85.
Ord. 78-2, 77-14, 77, 77-2, 77-8.
Bundi 20-14, 12, 21, 21-4.
Indian 357, 58, 60, 57.
Katni Ord. 258, 57.
Alcock 343, 42.

Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 375-10
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 238.12
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 16.
Kohinoor (100) (13 1/2) 211-14
Laxmi Cotton (20) 750, x d. 1515
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil 51-4
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil 51-4
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 168/12.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75.
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1400.
New Great Mills (100) O. 232-8
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7.1/2, 222-8
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 85.
Pearl Mills (250) 505
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 362-8:.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 83.
Simplex (250) 75
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6200.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, x.d. 456-4
Swan Mills (100), O. 117-8.
Tata Mills (500) 57-8
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2415.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 342-8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs..... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 833.12
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 297-8
Bombay Steam Co. (250) x.d. 252-8
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 4-11-6.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupitar Assurance (100) (12 Pd.) 13
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1 x.d., 25.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Orientsl Govt. Securities Life Assurance x. d. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2125
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. x. 10-12.8
Tata Iron Defd. (80) 285
Tata Iron Ded. (O) (85) x.d. 77-8
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 77-8
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 77-8
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 54-4
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4, 21-4
Central India Mining (10) O. 11-12
Gwalior Cement (100) 12114
Indian Cement O. (250) 357-8.
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 257-8.
Punjab Cement (10) 14-12
United Cement (100) 103
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p. c. 170.
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 26-12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 930
Central Provinces (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 101
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p. c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8.1/2 p.c. 703-12
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1000) 4 p.c. 618-12
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8 x.d. 148-12
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 132.
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 330, 1148/12. 1166-4
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1.140.
Tata Hydro. Elec (O) (100) 30, 1171/4.
Tata Power O. (1000) 518-12
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 528.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/15/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92-12
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84-12.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97/4.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 100/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/2.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101-11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/13.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/14.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81/14.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81-14.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates:—3rd December Sett. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee P paper Rs. 72/15/0. 1945/55 Rs. 105/2/0.

Tone of Market:—Somewhat steady.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS TO-DAY.

Farewell Dinner to the Governor by the Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Sheriff's Farewell Garden Party to His Excellency the Governor, Willingdon Sports Club, Hornby Vellard, 5-30 p.m.
Billiards, Radio Club, 9-45 p.m. Claude Falkiner, playing.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

Billiards, Commercial Gymkhana, 9-45 p.m., Claude Falkiner, playing.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30.

Grand Farewell Scout Rally, Esplanade Maidan, near Scout Hut, 8-15 a.m., H. E. the Governor, the Provincial Chief Scout receiving the Salute.
Dr. Deshmukh's Party to Governor at Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1.

Bombay Races: First Day of Spring Meeting: His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson, attending.
The Chhoi Silk Mill Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 207, Hornby Road, Fort, 4 p.m.
Willingdon Sports Club Party to His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday, the 27th November, 1928, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mail from Bombay of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 p.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

CONGRESS NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

A meeting of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Party will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

BOMBAY "G" WARD D. C. C.

The following members are to be elected as delegates to Calcutta Congress, from this Ward:—1 Sjt. I. S. Patil, 2 Sjt. Dr. Rajabali Patil, 3 Sjt. M. N. Padwekar.

ACHARYA P. C. RAY'S LECTURE.

To-morrow (Wednesday), at 7-30 p.m., on the Bengal Club grounds at Parel, Acharya P. C. Ray will address the Voters of the "F" Ward in support of the candidature of Mr. J. C. Maitra for the ensuing Municipal Elections.

SARASVATI PUJAN.

After Diwali holidays, the Bombay Rashtriya Shala (Vile Parle) will re-open to-morrow (Wednesday), at 8-15 a.m. when Saraswati Pujan will taken place and Sjt. Kishovlal Ghanshyamlal Mashurwala will address.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE STUDENTS' MEETING RE: LALAJI'S DEATH.

A meeting of the students and professors of St. Xavier's College, will be held to-day (Tuesday), in the College Library Hall, at 1-45 p.m., to condole the death of late lamented Lala Lajpat Rai.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Agriculture, will leave Bombay on Thursday, November 29 on a tour to Dharwar and Belgaum. The Minister will be at Dharwar on November 30 and at Belgaum on December 2 returning to Bombay on December 4.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSI ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Elocution Competition of the Parsi Undergraduates of both the sexes will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, to-day (Tuesday), at 5-45 p.m. when Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) will preside and Lady Jehangir will distribute the Prizes.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office, and on subsequent days till the work on Agenda is finished.

TAMIL ARYA KUMARA SABHA.

At a meeting of the Governing Body of the above Sabha held to pass the condolence resolution on the loss sustained by the demise of Lala Lajpat Rai, it was resolved that the sacrifice of blood, bone and flesh alone would be the best way to commemorate the memory of the patriot in lieu of brick, bronze and stone.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 2* deaths 2, Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 85. The total mortality this day last year was 69.

*Including one imported from Karad.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from London of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 25th idem and left there at 6 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 30th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with Mails from London of 22nd instant, left Marseilles at 11 a.m. on the 24th instant.

THE YOUTH LEAGUE, MATUNGA.

The first General Body Meeting of the Youth League, Matunga, was held on 25th instant, at Matunga under the presidentship of Seth Velji Lakhamsi. The constitution of the League, as presented by the Provisional Committee, was passed with a few amendments. The Executive Committee for the ensuing year was elected with Seth Velji Lakhamsi as the President.

It was also resolved to celebrate Lalaji Day on the 29th instant, and to hold a public meeting at 9 p.m. in co-operation with other local institutions.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

All the Youths in Matunga are codially invited to join the Youth League and make it a success.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

PROTEST MEETINGS.

Protest meetings of the members of the above Union will be held at Matunga, Kalyan, Bhusawal, Bina, Bhopal, Lonavla, Sholapur, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Jhansi, Sutna, and Kasara, to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. when the Agent's action in refusing to grant the demands of the men will be condemned.

LAJPAT RAI DAY

MEETINGS IN BOMBAY

AT BANDRA.

In response to the appeal issued by Dr. Ansari, the President of the Indian National Congress, to observe the 29th November as the Lajpat Rai Day, a public meeting of the citizens of Bandra will be held that day at the Patkar Niwas, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra at 9 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, under the joint auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, Bandra Village Congress Committee and Bombay Suburban District Hindu Sabha, when resolution to the memory of the great departed patriot will be passed. Mr. B. G. Kher, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, will preside. Prominent Citizens of Bandra will speak on the resolutions. All are invited to attend the meeting.

AT ANDHERI.

A Public Meeting will be held at Andheri on Thursday, the 29th instant at 9 p.m., to express sorrow at the sad death of Lala Lajpat Rai.

AT MATUNGA.

A public meeting will be held on Thursday, 29th instant, at Matunga under the joint auspices of the Youth League, Matunga, and other local institutions.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

A Special Condolence Meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj will be held on Thursday, the 29th instant, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar to record the sad and untimely death of Deshbhakta Lala Lajpat Rai when members are requested to be present. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

"POPPY DAY" FUND

FOURTEENTH LIST OF DONATIONS.

The following donations have been promised or received for the fund that is being raised in Bombay for the Ex-Services Association (Bombay Branch) and the Earl Haig Memorial Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 8,293-12; The Treasurer, St. Barnabas' Church, Manmad, Rs. 30; "D. G.", Rs. 15; Mr. Salebhoy K. Borodawalla, Rs. 50; The Chaplain of Sholapur (Church Collection at Christ Church, Sholapur), Rs. 41; "A Zoroastrian", Rs. 20; The Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland (Church collection), Rs. 120-14; Railway School, Sholapur (collected by school children), Rs. 130; "A Parsi Lady" Rs. 15; Collection in St. John's Church, Bina, Rs. 40-14-6; Mrs. L. M. Parkes, Hon. Secretary, A. I. & D. E. Association, Lonavla (2nd instalment), Rs. 6. Total Rs. 8,732-8-6.

It is requested that cheques for this fund be made payable to the Ex-Services Association and sent to S. T. Sheppard, c/o "The Times of India," Bombay.

AN ADDITION TO BOMBAY HOSPITALS.

SIR HURKISONDAS HOSPITAL EXTENSION

SIR LESLIE WILSON PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY.

An interesting function took place on Monday evening when H. E. Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson the Governor of Bombay declared open Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital extension and Seth Nathalal Bhagwandas Male Ward and Lady Wilson performed the opening ceremony of Seth Devidas Parbhoodas Kothari and Bai Hemkorbai Maternity Ward. The proceedings were enlivened by an announcement by Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas that he had donated that day Rs. 10,000 for a free bed to be called hereinafter "Sir Leslie Wilson Bed" and Mr. Samaldas Parbhoodas Jeewandas had made a donation of Rs. 10,000 for "Lady Wilson Free Bed" to perpetuate the popularity and sympathy of their Excellencies for the medical relief of the city. The announcement was received with cheers.

Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas at the outset in welcoming the Governor and Lady Wilson said:

Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas J. P. President of the Managing Committee of the Sir Harkisondas Narrotamdas Hospital in welcoming the Governor for opening the Wing of the Hospital, on Monday, said: "On behalf of the Managing Council of Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital I have the honour to offer to your Excellencies and to ladies and gentlemen a hearty welcome to this evening's function.

In spite of your numerous engagements. Your Excellencies in response to our request readily consented to be present here this afternoon, and you Sir consented to perform the Opening Ceremony of the Hospital Extension and Sheth Nathalal Bhagwandas Male Ward, and Your Excellency Lady Wilson consented to perform the Opening Ceremony of Sheth Devidas Parbhudas and Bai Hemkorebai Maternity Ward. This gracious act of courtesy is one further proof of the deep solicitude you have always taken in all matters appertaining to the advancement of the cause of Medical Relief.

On this day, when the time for Your Excellency's relinquishing the reins of your high office has drawn near, one's memory is naturally carried back to the day almost five years back when Your Excellency landed on these shores, and to the very first thoughts to which Your Excellency gave expression then. In reply to the address of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Your Excellency then said that the figures relating to Medical Relief which Your Excellency was studying showed that the ratio of Hospital accommodation in this city to the population was so low as to give serious grounds for anxiety. Your Excellency had further stated that you hoped to have an early opportunity of investigating this question thoroughly and seeing what measure could be devised to effect a steady improvement.

GOVERNOR'S INTEREST IN HOSPITAL ACCOMODATION.

Immediately after this pronouncement your Excellency appointed the Medical Relief Committee. Since that date your Excellency's endeavours have been unceasingly directed to the solution of this pressing problem. In the result we find that within the short period of five years the number of Hospital beds is increased in the Sir J. J. Hospital from 280 to 600. A new Council felt that it was its duty to extend the Hospital building, and, therefore, on the 3rd January 1928 it resolved for a further extension by putting up an additional floor, and by extending the wings as is shown on the elevation plans annexed to the report. It was estimated that this extension would cost about Rs. 2,00,000. It meant that we were undertaking not only the liability for meeting the costs of the extension, but the further and more serious liability of maintaining the increased number of beds. But the demand for increased accommodation was so insistent, and the response of the public was so generous that the Managing Council felt it its duty to undertake this further responsibility.

FACILITIES FOR FREE BEDS.

Our main object has always been to increase the number of free beds. As a result of this extension the number of free beds will be doubled. There will thus be 40 free beds instead of 20. For enabling us to maintain these free beds, our best thanks are due to Mr. Ramjibhai Bhagwandas who donated a sum of Rs. 80,000, for establishing the Sheth Nathalal Bhagwandas Male Ward for free patients. We are also deeply thankful to Sheth Vallabdas Karsondas Natha who, as the executor of Bai Ladkivahoo, gave to this Hospital a sum of Rs. 50,000 for establishing five free beds.

For a long time we have been pressed to open a Maternity Department, but we are hesitating to do so, as we desired to keep this institution as a General Hospital for medical and surgical cases only. It was, however, as a result of wing of 80 beds has been opened at the G. T. Hospital, Your Excellency also laid open the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital containing accommodation for 120 beds.

Your Excellency's appeal to the public of Bombay has, we are glad to say, met with generous response. In short there are but few people in this City whose hearts, and incidentally pockets, have not been touched by an appeal for this worthy cause. Rarely, if ever in the history of this city, has such a concentrated and successful of-

(Continued on page 9.)

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

HINDU AND PARSI TEAMS SELECTED

CHANCES OF FIRST MATCH.

The Hindu Quadrangular Selection Committee met on Sunday and selected the following to represent the Hindus in the opening match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament against the Parsis on December 1:—

P. Vithal (Captain).
K. S. Dhuleepsinghji.
D. B. Deodhar.
C. K. Naidu.
S. M. Joshi.
L. P. Jai.
L. Ramji.
K. G. Pardeshi.
J. G. Navle.
S. S. Joshi.
M. A. Deshmukh.

Reserves:—M. V. Merchant, C. N. Mehta, S. S. Dongre.

The following Parsi team has been selected to meet the Hindus:—

Doli Kapadia (Captain).
B. E. Kapadia.
A. E. Kapadia.
S. M. Colah.
N. D. Marshall.
S. N. Gandhi.
H. J. Vazifdar.
R. E. Palia.
R. J. Jamshedji.
S. Palsetia.
J. Elavia.

Reserves:—J. Haveliwala and H. J. Engineer.

The official announcement of the Hindu team now removes all doubt and rumours regarding the captaincy which will justly go to Vithal. It will be noticed with regret that S. R. Godambe who was all along cosidered a certainty, has been omitted. If the exclusion is due to his indisposition it is very well but if that is not the case, the Hindus have left out one who in the past has rendered yeoman service and is still as good as at least four other players who are in the team.

S. M. Joshi's name appears on the official list though there is reason to believe that he has not definitely accepted the repeated and cordial invitations of the Committee.

The selectors are reluctant to give any hint on this point and the strictest secrecy has been observed as far as S. M. Joshi is concerned. It is realiably stated that Joshi has refused to play. It looks as though the public will not find out things till next Saturday. The only surprise in the list is Deshmukh who takes the place of Godambe from the list of probables. Deshmukh is a moderate batsman and will add to the attack. The choice of Chandarana might have been equally good for that veteran is still respected by all those who appear on the Bombay Quadrangular field. Deshmukh's batting need not have weiged as the Hindus have a set of first class batsmen everyone of who can be counted upon to score.

CHANCES OF THE TEAMS.

The meeting between the Parsis and Hindus will be an interesting one. Looking at the teams on paper it would be difficult to name the winners. In batting the Hindus are distinctly superior while the Parsis have a galaxy of bowlers to which they might add yet another, the last place being left vacant. Much will depend on who wins the toss. Dolly Kapadia or P. Vithal. For on a wicket that is bound to be a perfect one and admirably suited for scoring the side that gets is fairly certain to put up a good total.

Batting first will give the Hindus a fair chance of surviving the opening match but if the Parsis get in first who knows what might happen.

THE MAYFAIR FOUR

BRIGHT SHOW AT EXCELSIOR

Just four artists but small audience which turned up on Monday night at the Excelsior Theatre to witness the petit cabaret show they put up testified its appreciation of their efforts by rounds of vigorous applause. The Mayfair Four deserve Bombay's warm support. They are a bright and a merry quartette, the footwork is excellent, the singing above the average, while the variety of items they manage to give within the space of two hours helps one to pass a very agreeable time.

A WELL KNOWN MINISTER OF NIZAM DEAD

LATE NAWAB SIR FARIDOON-UL-MULK BAHADUR

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 26.

The death occurred this afternoon at his residence in Saifabad, of Nawab Sir Faridoon-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., retired Political Minister to H. E. H. the Nizam and Member Extraordinary of the Nizam's Executive Council. The Nawab was born in 1849.—A. P.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1928.

"Over 30 countries including Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Irish Free State will be represented at the International Civil Aeronautics Conference, which will be held here from December 12 to December 14."—Washington cable.

* * *

I am sorry I cannot encourage you to hope that you will represent India. In the first place, you are, I fear, an Indian which disqualifies you from representing India.

* * *

In the second place, even if you could represent India inspite of being an Indian, the incongruity of the position would certainly amuse your fellow-delegates, but would result in nothing less airy.

* * *

Because, I take it, that your intention to attend the Conference is due to your desire to debelop indigenous civil aeronautics. And this desire is irrelevant, besides being obviously too premature.

* * *

You ought to know that the Conference is being held "in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the flight of the first power-driven aeroplane."

* * *

It is, of course, premature. Your are not yet old enough to be left to your self either on land or sea anyhow; can you be trusted with an air machine?

* * *

And then things are to be done in proper fashion. There will be a Committee, tour, examination, private discussion, report, public discussion, no action, more discussion and so on before a project of launching an experiment can be taken in hand.

* * *

No. You must have patience please. You must remember that the conquest of air for you has been brought 25 years nearer and it is quite on the cards that you might get your first aeroplane as early as (n-25) years hence.

* * *

Between the "Evening News of India" and Sir John Simon there is a sort of telepathetic communication, I mean there is communication by a process of telepathy.

* * *

For instance the "Evening News" "learnt a few weeks ago" what the world has been, I earnestly hope, aching to find out for so long.

* * *

It is Sir John Simon's idea that "the Commission will not work out any details but will content itself by pronouncing judgment on the working of the Montford Reforms and by indicating in broad outlines, the lines of advance."

* * *

And, as you will have gathered, "In that case another Commission or Committee like the Southborough Committee may have to be set up later on to work out the details of the new Constitution."

* * *

How thrilling and yet how considerate of Sir John. To save you from the fatal consequences of sudden joy, or sorrow, he breaks gently to you the news that India should not expect any thing from his show.

* * *

He:—"Darling, I'd go through Purgatory for you.

She:—"You say so, but how can you prove it?"

He:—"Be my wife."

FATE OF A SUSPECTED POLICE SPY

STABBED IN BHENDY BAZAAR RESTAURANT

THREE OF ALLEGED ASSAILANTS ARRESTED

Suspected of being a police spy one Gulab was stabbed by three persons at Bhendy Bazar on Sunday morning in a restaurant and after brutally inflicting eleven incised wounds made good their escape. The police however succeeded in arresting Essa, Mohamed and Goolam Mahomed the alleged assailants and removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries soon after admission. In his dying deposition Gulab stated that he had quarrelled with the suspects before and they wreaked vengeance on him out of spite.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO. LTD

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

A dividend of 7 per cent per annum to the Preference shareholders and 8 per cent per annum to the ordinary shareholders was declared at the nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. held in the Bombay House on monday afternoon. Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla presided.

The audited accounts revealed a net profit for the year ended 30th June 1928 after deducting all working expenditure and setting aside depreciation on Company's properties and investments of Rs. 21,44,592-1-0 which with the sum brought forward from last year's accounts namely Rs. 3,31,855-12-9 made a total of Rs. 24,76,447-13-9.

AD-INTERIM DIVIDENDS.

A sum of Rs. 8,52,450 had been appropriated from this profit for paying ad-interim dividend on Preference shares at 7 per cent per annum and on ordinary shares 6 per cent per annum for the half year ended 31st December 1927 and a further sum of Rs. 28,333-5-4 had been appropriated towards writing off annual proportion of brokerage on Debentures, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 15,95,664-8-5.

Out of this sum the Directors recommended the following final dividends for the half year ended 30th June 1928.

(a) A dividend on Preference Shares at 7 per cent per annum Rs. 3,12,480; (b) A dividend on ordinary shares at 8 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax Rs. 7,19,960. After making these payments there remained a balance of Rs. 5,63,224-8-5 which amount the Directors recommend should be carried forward.

The prevailing industrial depression and the general strike in the Cotton Mill Industry as well as the fact that the Tata Power Company commenced operation and took over its own load reduced the Company's sales of energy for the year 1927-28 to about 114 million units against about 131 million units for the preceding year.

The Company's revenue this year from the sales of energy amounted to Rs. 45,36 Lakhs as against 51,23 Lakhs for the preceding year.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. J. D. Gandhy who retired by rotation were re-elected on the Board of Directors.

After appointing Directors the meeting terminated.

ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY CO, LTD.

YEARLY DIVIDEND OF 2 PER CENT DECLARED ON ORD. SHARES

Foregoing a part of their commission amounting to Rs. 1,60,000, Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., Agents of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., Bombay, declared a dividend of 2 per cent for the whole year to the ordinary share holders of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. at the twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders held in the Bombay House on Monday afternoon. Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla presided.

The audited accounts revealed the company's net profit for the year ended 30th June 1928 after setting aside general depreciation on the Company's Works of Rs. 6,56,285-10-0, which with the sum brought forward from last year's account, namely, Rs. 2,27,097-0-10, made a total of Rs. 8,83,382-11-8.

AD-INTERIM DIVIDENDS.

A sum of Rs. 1,72,620 had been appropriated from this profit for paying ad-interim dividend on Preference shares at 7 per cent and another sum of Rs. 1,35,000 had been set aside as a provision for depreciation on investments and a further sum of Rs. 2,00,000 as a provision for bad and doubtful debts, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 3,75,762-11-8.

Out of this sum, the Directors recommended a dividend on Preference shares at 7 per cent per annum for the half year ended 30th June which appropriated Rs. 1,72,620. Then there remained a balance of Rs. 2,03,142-11-0 which the directors recommended should be carried forward.

An amendment was moved at the meeting that the ordinary shareholders be paid 2 per cent dividend for the whole year which was accepted by the Agents of the Company, Messrs. Tata Sons who had to forego a part of their commission amounting to Rs. 1,60,000 in order to declare the dividend.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Narottam Morarji who retired by rotation were re-elected on the Board of Directors.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

SIR M. HAILEY GO ON LEAVE

OFFICIATING GOVERNOR

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

It is officially announced that Sir Malcolm Hailey has been granted four months leave from December 22 during which period the Hon. Mr. G. B. Lambert will act as the Governor of the United Provinces.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1928.

MYTH OF FISCAL AUTONOMY.

One of the myths about the present reforms in India is that we have under them a large measure of fiscal autonomy. The basis for this legend is a vague recommendation by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Reforms Bill, that where the Government of India and the Central Legislature agreed on fiscal matters, the Secretary of State's interference be limited to matters relating to safeguarding international or Imperial obligations. It does not need much acuteness to see that this is a very slender basis. In the first place it is extremely rare that when vital fiscal interests are at stake the present Government of India can agree with the Assembly. The two would agree only when the former, by the methods of manipulating votes, related before the Simon Commission the other day, could successfully cajole the Assembly to vote with them. The result in these circumstances could hardly be described as Indian fiscal autonomy. Even then the Secretary of State can intervene in the name of Imperial interests—a wide formula. But does he actually intervene? That was a question put by Sir John Simon to Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Commerce Secretary of the Government of India. "No," replied Sir George, "Both the Secretary of State and we ourselves have done our best to co-operate in giving the convention real life." Sir George is right in a way and to some extent. The co-operation between the Secretary of State and the subordinate branch of the British Government has been so exemplary and uniform that there is rarely any room for the former's interference as such in fiscal or non-fiscal matters. The subordinate branch intelligently and loyally anticipates the Secretary of State's instructions, formulates its tentative proposals, and then in the words of Sir George, "when he (the Secretary of State) makes a suggestion, we consider it before taking a final view on the action to be taken". The final result is that the Government of India get on admirably with the Secretary of State. But how this constitutes in any way Indian fiscal autonomy passes one's understanding. Perhaps the autonomy is understood to be like this: where Government and the Assembly agree, the latter has its way and have their way. This sort of autonomy reminds one of the domestic autonomy that, according to a story, a man granted to his wife, according to which he had his way only when the two disagreed and she had hers in all other cases.

According to any common sense view, the real test of Indian fiscal autonomy is not whether the Secretary of State interferes with the Government of India—he has no need to when the Government are pliant enough—but whether Indian fiscal legislation is consistently determined by India's elected representatives and is in Indian interests. Judged by this test the so-called convention of fiscal autonomy is an imposture and a sham. The ruinous ratio was inflicted upon the country by Government with the aid of official and nominated votes, with or without the dictation of the Secretary of State. In the same way was passed the Steel Bill giving preference to Britain over Continental countries. And 'simple' Simon wonders how this could be called any kind of Imperial preference! Though an overwhelming majority of the elected members of the Assembly demand adequate protection to the textile industry, it is denied to it by Government in the interests of England. It is the same interests that induced Government to hasten to the rescue of the British oil industry in India. It is the same interests again that led to the Reserve Bank debacle, when the Government prevented the Secretary of State's formal interference by timely submissiveness. And yet when Indians attempt to reserve a small part of Indian shipping to Indians themselves, those very interests which have all fed fat on racial discrimination these many where they do not agree, the Government years pretend to be aghast at what they call Indians' racial discrimination. It is difficult to imagine a worse case of hypocrisy aggravating selfishness. The truth is too glaring to be suppressed that, far from India having had at any time any kind of fiscal autonomy, her fiscal policy is consistently and ruthlessly dictated by and sacrificed to British interests. It was a loyal friend of the British Government, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who was constrained to compare the Government of India to an overseas factory manager. who could be promptly called up to head-quarters to explain his conduct.

BRITAIN'S DOMESTIC CONCERN IN CAIRO.

The "Near East and India" replying to a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" from the Secretary-General of the Egyptian Wafd. insists that the removal of the Nahas Ministry and the suspension of Parliament are purely domestic questions in which Great Britain "considers herself pledged not to interfere." This is naturally a lie because thanks to the notorious reserved points Great Britain can interfere in almost any matter, even domestic, by the simple process of claiming jurisdiction under one or other of the points to which claim there is no appeal. It is also an evident lie in so far as it disclaims British responsibility for the development of the "domestic" crisis; because as the Secretary-General has pointed out "Sir Austen Chamberlain, while expressing British neutrality frankly admitted in Parliament that the British Government was aware beforehand of the intended coup d'etat, and that the British Army would intervene in case of disturbances." That the country was not at the back of the Egyptian King and later, of the Mahmoud Pasha Ministry is proved by Nahas Pasha's trriumphal tour inspite of rigorous military measures, and by the fact that the present executive has not yet dared to go to the country. It is evident that the British military occupation supported the coup d'etat if it did not really dictate it. But the "Near East" denies it, which is what we expected from a notoriously Imperialist journal. But we did not expect even the "Near East" to suggest, as it does suggest, that the suspension of Parliament and the abolition of newspapers are just "technical matters." Will the suspension of the British Parliament or the abolition of the "Near East" be merely technical matters?

AGE OF CONSENT.

Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, a member of the Age of Consent Committee, addressing a public meeting at Madras, gave a welcome indication of the trend of evidence placed before the Committee. She said, amidst applause, that the evidence they had got so far was decidedly in favour of reform. She then referred to the unreasonable opposition offered by a section of the orthodox party, particularly at Madras, but had little difficulty in meeting the arguments of that section. It was said, for instance, that marriage was a matter of religion and no Government could interfere in it by legislation. Mrs. Nehru pointed out that the opposition had failed to substantiate the statement with authoritative texts that marriage was a matter of religion. She added that since premature marriage had been responsible for high maternal and child mortality, it was the duty of every Government to remedy the cause by every possible means and that this was not the first time that Government attempted vital social reform by legislation. It is interesting to note in this connection that Justice Ramesam stated in his evidence that birth control and private social reform were better remedies than legislation and that consent legislation was better than marriage law. Where the evil to be fought is grave and widespread more than one remedy must be tried. And enlightened public opinion has emphatically declared for both legislation and private social reform. Legislation must cover both the age of consent and marriageable age.

"THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY"

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MEDAL

(BY A LADY WELL-WISHER OF THE STATE).

III*

Nothing better could be desired than private enterprise and popular administration but the question is how many educationists are forthcoming in Hyderabad to lend a helping hand to the State in its labourious task of nation building. If there are any, let them come forward, prove their worth and then demand a place on the administration bench. How many educationists, one may ask, have induced or encouraged private enterprise? What is their standing and experience in education to be dubbed with the distinguished and much misused title of an educationst? Have these educationists ever appealed to public charity or piety for any private schools? Have these Schools been approved of by the State? If not why? These are a few of the many questions which confront a man who sets out to seek an educationist here in Hyderabad. We must however, remember that Rome was not built in a day and with fuller awakening and fulier self-realisation we may come to wield the influence for which we are hankering too prematurely. Though the State has been magnanimous to grant subsidies and subventions to private Schools yet private enterprise has been few and far between which displays a lack of educated broad-minded educationists.

NO ARMCHAIR TALK.

It is owing to this scarcity of private enterprise that one finds State Schools all over the country. Lord Balfour may have said a very fine thing about autonomy. So also Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said fine things about India and held out beautiful visions for the Indian public to gaze on but that was before he became the Premier of England. Such things belong to the domain of easy armchair politics which have got to be sacrificed at the altar of Imperialism just because they are well nigh impossible in practical politics. Can anyone say as to how many private Schools there are in England whose prospectus and curriculum have not been approved of by the local, if not the central, authority? If anyone can point out one such school in the whole of British Isles we shall submit to his superior information and tender thanks in the bargain. But if this is impossible it is preposterous to force the hands of the State for such a measure. State control can never be dispensed with, what really is to be desired is a greater share in the affairs of the State which will be given in good time even as it is being done in British India.

EFFICIENCY OF GRADUATES.

Another note is struck when the efficiency of the Osmania Graduate is taken into consideration. It is stated that the Osmania Graduate is an out and out failure and absolutely incapable of pitting his brains against those of other graduates of other Universities. It seems to us that the critic is addicted to jumping to conclusions and any such thing as an after-thought does not enter into his scheme of things. One must always remember that high intelligence is a gift grudgingly given by the gods to a sprinking of mankind or the British Indian Universities and all the European educational institutions would have produced geniuses by heaps. How many geniuses, for instance, does the Madras University claim to its credit? If very few, why, what is the trouble? The Osmania University is still in its infancy but it has produced men like Dr. Hussain a giant of intellect, who during his short scholastic sojourn in England has achieved a success unrivalled by many an Indian of other Universities. His scientific inventions were important and his professors insisted that they should be patented. Other outstanding geniuses whom the Osmania University claims to its credit are Slahuddin, Raziuddin and Yasin Ali Khan whose subjects are Philosophy, Mathematics and Engineering, respectively. Raziuddin stood first in a competitive examination for selection in Cambridge and Yasin Ali Khan scored a first in the first class in the first year of M.Sc. in the Dacca University before proceeding to England. Is this what one would call unsuccesful competition? Certainly not. True it is that every sane man has got a right of interpreting things according to his own intellectual calibre and mentality but if this right is abused, every well intentioned and innocent statement could be interpreted as full of sinister import and intent and when it becomes public property through the agency of newspapers it is time to

(Continued on page 11.

*Previous articles appeared on 15th and 21st instant.

COMMUNALISM AND POLITICS

HARM OF PURELY COMMUNAL ORGANISATION

(BY C. K. SUBRAMANIAM.)

With the division in the ranks of the Non-co-operators of 1921 and the consequent disruption in the Nationalist ranks, begins the era of acute communal turmoil in this country. The wave of nationalism which swept throughout the length and breadth of the country as a result of the N.C.O. movement and which had practically, though temporarily, swept communalism out of politics, also received a check, partly due to the accredited leaders of public opinion having been incarcerated by the Government, and partly due to the bungling and mismanagement of the Congress affairs by those who were at the helm at that critical period of our struggle for freedom. It also synchronised with the revival on an intensive and extensive scale of the proselytising activities of the Arya Samajists, especially in regard to the reclamation of the Malkhanas into the Hindu fold, which rightly or wrongly (wrongly I should think) caused great resentment among the bigoted section of the Muslim community, and this movement was soon followed by the vigorous communal propaganda of the Hindu Maha Sabha as a counterblast to the activities of the Muslim communal organisations which infuriated even some of the level-headed Muslim Nationalists, resulting in the launching of the Tanzim and Tablig movements. All these factors together with the communal jealousies which had already been excited as a result of the baneful influence of communal electorates soon paved the way for an imminent and inevitable tussle between the two communities.

SQUABBLES.

Naturally, their pent-up feelings soon found an outlet. The Hindus began to assert their right to take out processions to the accompaniment of music by Muslim places of worship, and the Muslims readily retaliated by sacrificing cows which are held sacred by the Hindus, at their religious functions. The result was a series of riots in various parts of the country in which both the communities suffered terribly, while the fight for Swaraj was altogether set aside or almost forgotten. Thus arose in the arena of Indian politics one of the most intricate problems, the solution of which has baffled the most powerful brains in the country, but a solution of which is absolutely essential for the successful fermination of our struggle.

To-day communalism has become deep rooted in India. To my mind the chief reason for this is that the communal bodies which have come into existence with the ostensible intention of advancing the social, material and cultural interests of their respective communities have arrogated to themselves the right to represent the political consciousness of these communities. The result is that the essentially anti-national and one-sided nature of their activities has more or less tended to communalise the present-day politics of the country.

ANTI-NATIONAL ACTIVITY.

One can understand politics in terms of "Congress," "Liberal," "Communist" and even "Independent," but it passes my imagination to understand politics as expounded by the communal organisations. Politics to be national should not possess even a scintillation of communalism in it. Can we not take pride in being Indians first and Hindus, Muslims, etc., afterwards? The Congress, Liberal, Communist and other political bodies, although representing diverse schools of thought and stages of political freedom, all aim at the emancipation of the country from foreign domination, and they are open to all those who subscribe to their declared aims and objects irrespective of whether they are Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis or Jews. Could not our political leaders carry on their political propaganda through these political institutions instead of exploiting communal bodies for political purposes which tend to rouse communal pas-

(Continued on page 10)

Notes of the Day.

The Scotsman's Claim.

Addressing a gathering of Scotsmen at the St. Andrews' Dinner in Rangoon, the Vnceroy congratulated himself on being treated as an honorary Scotsman for the evening and his hearers on their talent for peaceful penetration, for judiciously mixing "the philosophical and practical aspect of life and for exploiting "the slower witted Anglo-Saxon life." This exploitation, he remarked, "is almost as sore a subject in political as in commercial circles and I have heard it suggested that an all-parties' conference of Englishmen should demand that Scotland should now grant England complete Swaraj." We heartily support the suggestion. Circumstances and time are both favourable. For, in the first place the difficult problem of Swaraj within or without the Empire does not arise if only because, as Lord Irwin observed, "our Empire, whether in India or Burmah, in Westminster or elsewhere" is a joint Anglo-Scotch-Welsh concern. In the second place England will not be required to go through a thorough examination by a Mac-Simon Commission from Scotland.

Joint Concern.

The manner in which this concern has been jointly run "whether in India or Burmah," Egypt or East Africa proves conclusively that the pupil has well-assimilated the master's qualities namely peaceful penetration, exploitation and judicious mixture of the philosophical and practical aspects of life—philosophical when refusing to give and practical when rushing to grab. But there is one trouble. The Scotsman, well-known as he is for his uncompromising monetary principles, will ask much more vehemently than Sir John Simon for a scheme of financial arrangement as between the partners. We hope Lord Meston will be available as an expert. Or failing him Lord Irwin himself. He might be made an "honorary" Scotsman for this purpose also, "honorary" being the nearest degree of reliable intimacy to which a true Scotsman would allow an 'alien' to approach.

Search After Truth.

Sir John Simon's now habitual leading questions and equally leading interruptions during the examination of witnesses, must sometime prove disheartening to the questioners, although, of course, they are always infected with a master's desire to improve his pupil's knowledge. This well-intentioned habit of his is bound to discourage the belated, yet promising, eagerness of his Indian "Colleagues" to hunt after the "Truth about India," the very elusive quarry to be run to earth by way of the Royal Statutory Commission. For instance, when Sardar Shivdev Singh put his one and only question to Mr. Bajpai as to what action the Government of India proposed to to take on the Agricultural Commission Report, Sir John Simon gently told Sardarji that "you won't get an experienced official to give a reply to that." It is true both as a tribute to the eperience of an official and as a statement of fact.

Some Little Consolation.

Nobody can get, indeed, any official experienced or otherwise to tell what action the Government of India propose to take or have taken on any Commission or Committee report; this for the very sufficient reason, as the fate of the Cinema Committee, the Skeen Committee and a number of other costly Committees will show, that reports are not meant to be effective but just instructive. And, of course, the Trustees proceed on the principle that money spent on instruction, however theoretical, of a nation under tutelage is money well-spent. But it was not quite a tactful method on the part of Sir John Simon, of encouraging Sardar Shidev Singh in his difficult search for truth. We are however glad to note that Sardarji's inquisitiveness did find some real consolation also in addition to Sir John's sympathy. For did he not get the valuable information that "we had a Conference of Provincial Ministers"?

National Social Conference.

We are glad to learn that Mr. M. R. Jayakar has consented to preside over the 43rd Indian National Social Conference to be held at Calcutta during the Congress Week. Mr. Jayakar, is a veteran social reformer and presided over the Gaya session of the Conference in 1922. His recent efforts to improve the legal status of Hindu women are well-known, and at a time when a number of social reform measures are on the legislative anvil his presidentship will, we have no doubt, give a strong impetus to the cause of social reform.

COL. GIDNEY BLOWS HOT AND COLD

Demands European Privileges And Indian Rights

SIMON CORNERS COLONEL

Gidney Pleads Grace To Fondled Child To Cling To Govt's Petticoats

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

The Deputation of the Anglo-Indian vommunity consisting of Col Gidney, M. L.A., Mr. L.T. Maguire M.L.C., (Bengal), Mr. E. T. Melusny, M. L. C. Bengal), Rev. W. A. Robson from Madras, Mr. C. G. Cameron, Mr. Curts from Agra and Rev. C. C. Rogers from Jubbulpore headed by the first named was examined by the Simon "Joint Free Conference" this morning.

Examined by Sir John Simon, Colonel Gidney stated that the status of the statutory natives of India was imposed upon them by a Statute of the Imperial Parliament and they had accepted this. He contented, however, that in accepting this position as statutory Natives of India they were not called upon to abandon their individuality as a community. He referred the Conference to 9arl Witerton's definition of their status.

The Chairman elicited from him that the Anglo-Indians were eligible for the recruitment to the India Army as Indians. but could not gain admission to the British Army and that his memorandum had been written before the Government of India had received the reply to the the Anglo-Indian community's representation to the Secretary of State.

NEITHER INDIANS OR EUROPEANS.

Sir John Simon: You say that on account of your double position you are treated prejudicially both by the Europeans and by the Indians.

Colonel Gidney: Yes. Witness further stated that the Anglo-Indians could not obtain admission to the Officer ranks of the Army.

Sir John: The Anglo-Indian claims service on the basis of his being an Indian and not on the basis of his being a European?

Gidney: That is the only basis on which we can enter the army and I do not object to it.

Sir John Simon: Cannot an Anglo-Indian enter Sandhurst by nomination?

Col. Gidney Yes. But he cannot enter the British Army.

Sir John Simon wanted to know if the same figures had been supplied to the Secretary of State with their Representation as had been given in their present memorandum to the Commission.

Colonel Gidney could not say if it was so.

Col Gidney stated that on their representation the Secretary of State had asked the Government of India to supply with statistical information with regard to his community but the Government of India had informed him that they were unable to do so.

Sir John Simon: You mean they were asked to go into details but obviously they had no machinary to do so.

It appears to me, Col. Gidney, from what you say in your memorandum that your problem is more an economic and social problem rather than a constitutional.

GIVE US A FEW YEARS' GRACE.

Col Gidney: Yes but we want statutory provision for safeguarding of our economic rights for a number of years. We have been sitting happily in the lap of the Government of India and were not prepared for this change All that we ask is that few years of grace be given to us in which we can acclimatise ourselves to changed conditions and establish our economic prospects according to changed conditions".

Sir John Economic difficulties as such are not suscestible of change. By change in constitutional structure can you tell us what exactly is the form in which you suggest this protection of your minority rights of your community be secured? How would it effect constitutional structure or the language of the Government of India Act or the Statutory Rules made under it?

Col Gidney: I will have to make a specific claim for my community. I suggest that a statutory provisiofi be made by which the Anglo-Indian community be protected economically for a limited period of 50 or 30 years during which time they should be able to fit themselves educationally, and at the end of that period they would sink themselves into line with the rest of Indian communities.

Sir John: If you contemplate some statutory provision which can be inserted in the statute so as to have legal application would you tell us the language in which such a clause will be couched?

A SPECIAL CHARGE ON GOVERNMENT.

Col. Gidney suggested the repetition and reiteration of Para 346 of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report which made the protection of the Anglo-Indian interests a special charge on the Government of India.

Sir John Simon: I only want your help and suggestions.

KEEP SAFE PRESERVES.

Mr. Vernon Hartshorn suggested that what Col. Gidney wanted was that a specific provision be made by which it be ensured that a number of Anglo-Indians employed on the Railways and in other All-India Services would not be reduced further.

Col. Gidney concurred.

Sir John Simon: I have great deal of sympathy with what you have said but it is a constitutional problem and I must tell you frankly I don't see exactly how a clause can be framed in the Government of India Act so as to secure non-reduction of a number of your community at present employed.

Mr. MaGuire suggested that this provision of specific nature be included in the Instrument of Instructions.

Col. Gidney: But these instructions should be more definite because our experience in past has been that though intention is good practice is bad.

Sir Arthur Froom: Is there an appreciable demand among the members of your community for recruitment as private British soldiers considering the prospects of private soldiers in the British Army are poor?

Col. Gidney: "We consider this as a deliberate insult to our community.

Sir Arthur Froom: Your community is one of the many Indian communities in this country?"

Col. Gidney: Yes.

Sir Arthur Froom: Could you tell us whether there has been any attack in the legislation against your community?

Col. Gidney: Ever since I have been in the Assembly it has been pointed out by questions and resolutions that the Indian colleagues, as a whole, are not sympathetic to our demands.

Sir Arthur Froom: In a letter from the Secretary of State to the Government of India in September last there is some suggestion that the Anglo-Indian interests should be safeguarded in the Railways,etc.? Are you satisfied with that suggestion?

Col. Gidney: Yes. If it is put into practice.

Sir Arthur Froom: Do you want that something should be inserted in the future Government of India Act to provide for special employment of the Anglo-Indians in all those departments in which at present they are employed in considerable numbers?

Col. Gidney: Yes.

Sir Arthur Froom: What would happen if all the minority communities, for example, the Sikhs wanted similar provision in the Statute for the protection of their interests?

Col. Gidney: For other big communities it is not a question of any importance. They settle it amongst themselves, but they completely ignore the interests of the Anglo-Indians. It is, therefore, that the Anglo-Indians only who require such protection.

WANTS GIDNISATION.

Col. Gidney pointed out that in the scheme of *Indianisation* the Anglo-Indians were being replaced by Indians. "If I am a native of India, how can I be replaced by another Indian when I am discharging my duties alright. By this distinction between the Indians and the Anglo-Indians Col. Gidney said the Government was creating unnecessary cleavage."

Sir John Simon summed up that what Col. Gidney meant was that the Europeans did not acknowledge them as Europeans and Indians did not acknowledge them as Indians with the result that the Anglo-Indians lost their shares of appointments both ways

CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

Col. Gidney wanted a jury of Anglo-Indians for the trial of Anglo-Indians.

Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand: You say that Indians are hostile to your interests? Can you say why it is so? "It is partially due to us and partially due to others."

"Is not it due to supercilious attitude of the Anglo-Indians towards Indians?" "If this question had been put 10 years ago I would have said 'yes', but to-day this superciliousness is practically dead."

"Would be content to be treated as Indians? "I shall be contented to remain Indians with certain "safeguards".

You say that for certain period the Anglo-Indians be admitted to the superior Railway Services without any qualifica-

(Continued on page 8)

KING PROGRESSING WELL

CROWDS AT BUKINGHAM PALACE

SERVICES IN CHURCH FOR QUICK RECOVERY

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Public anxiety regarding the King's health has been intensified in consequence of the morning bulletin. Doctors visited the palace an hour earlier than usual. No visitors were allowed into His Majesty's bedroom in the morning in view of the restless night.

A continuous stream of people of all classes throughout the day crowded round the gates to read the bulletin which for the first time had been displayed in typewritten form within a frame. The mention of the spread of pleurisy is a very disquieting feature of the bulletin but the specialist interviewed regarding that is quoted saying that this and also fluctuations in temperature were in keeping with the natural progress of the disease.

The Duke of York saw the King after lunch. The Queen, Princess Mary and Duchess of York drove out in the afternoon. There was an atmosphere of confidence in the Royal household this afternoon that to-nights bulletin would be more reassuring.—Reuter's Special.

KING PASSES GOOD NIGHT.

LONDON, Nov. 26

At mid-night His Majesty's condition was unchanged, but he was resting more comfortably.

Three o'clock.—His Majesty is passing a good night.—Reuter.

LARGE CROWDS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Distinguished callers including Sir William Joynson-Hicks arrived at Buckingham Palace from 9-30 in the morning.

The gates were surrounded by large crowds through which police officers kept a passage. Doctors arrived earlier than usual and remained an hour.

The members of the household discussing the bulletin issued this morning, phrase "the ebb and flow of illness" from which it is deduced that the King's medical advisers are still unperturbed at the course taken by his illness.—Reuter.

SERVICES IN CHURCH.

PRAYERS FOR QUICK RECOVERY.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

An added note of solemnity was lent to the services in many churches in the different parts of the country when references were made to the King's illness from pulpits followed by prayers for H.s Majesty's quick recovery. In many cases National Anthem was sung.—Reuter's Special.

MAKING SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

REPLY TO DATIA'S ENQUIRY.

DATIA, Nov. 26.

The Maharaja of Datia has received the following reply to his enquiries regarding His Majesty the King Emperor's health:—

"I am commanded to express to Your

CONDITION UNCHANGED

TEMPERATURE OF 101 DEGREES

LONDON, Nov. 26.

6 a.m.—The King is still resting. His condition is unchanged. His Majesty's temperature has reached but has not exceeded 101 degrees.—Reuter.

DEADLOCK IN RUHR METAL INDUSTRY

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS RENDERED IDLE

MEN BEING DRIVEN TO DESPERATION

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Cologne.—The deadlock in the Ruhr metal industry has been intensified following the decision of the Provincial Labour Court which has not improved the chances of independent efforts of the Government Commissioner of the Dusseldorf District to arrange a settlement. Some quarters consider it unlikely that the works will be re-opened in 1928. Meanwhile, practically every industry in West Germany is affected by the lockout, and in addition to a quarter million metal workers, thousands of other workers have been rendered idle. Granting of relief from public funds has hitherto prevented serious disturbances but men have no money to spend on Christmas festivities and may be driven to desperation. Already several armed robberies have occurred.—Reuter.

FULL CONFIDENCE IN PT, NEHRU

C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE PASSES RESOLUTION

NAGPUR, Nov. 26.

At a meeting of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Abhyankar presiding, a resolution expressing the Committee's sense of profound grief at Lala Lajpat Rai's death and offering condolence to the bereaved family was adopted, the whole House standing.

The same meeting adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution that in view of Pandit Motilal Nehru's statement, dated the 5th November, supporting the All-India Congress Committee's resolution on the Nehru Report, "this meeting of the Marathi C. P. Provincial Congress Committee expresses its fullest confidence in Pandit Motilal Nehru, the President-elect of the ensuing Congress".

Mr. Ghatwai moved an amendment expressing confidence in Pandit Motilal's honesty and political wisdom and declaring that the goal of the Congress should be independence, without the British connection, and Dominion Status should not be accepted as the goal. After considerable discussion, the amendment was put to the vote and declared lost by an overwhelming majority.—A. P.

GALE SWEEPS OVER EUROPE

Shipping and Communication Disorganised

LONDON, Nov. 26.

An unusually fierce gale swept the country during the week-end disorganising shipping and communications. The White Star liner "Regina" in which Sir Austen Chamberlain and family, returning from Montreal, arrived at Liverpool, yesterday, was unable to land passengers for several hours. The vessel had to shift anchorage and Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain eventually landed by tender.

TRUNK LINES DOWN.

Many steamers and sailing ships rode out storm to anchor in Downs off Deal. Several big liners decided not to leave docks owing to rough water and high winds. Fifteen trunk telephone lines to the Continent are down. Earth and stones dislodged by the force of the gale fell on the railway at Crewe as a result of which an express and goods train were derailed and seven wagons were wrecked. Several people in London were injured by gusts of wind flying tiles and chimney pots.

RAGING THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

The tempest, which is raging throughout Europe, has caused heavy damage in France, Germany, Holland and Britain. Such is the fury of the storm on the cost of Holland that not a single ship has made harbour since 23rd November. Fifteen vessels are overdue at Bordeaux and fifty are taking shelter off Deal. Their provisions are dwindling and they are unable to revictual themselves. The Bay of Biscay was at its worst. It swamped the Italian ship but its crew were saved by trawler.—Reuter's Special.

LIFEBOAT MEN DROWNED

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Hook of Holland.—Three lifeboatmen were drowned while attempting to rescue the crew of the Norwegian steamer "Christian Michelsen", which has gone ashore near here.—Reuter.

SHIPWRECKED CREW PICKED UP

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Manila.—The British schooner "Medon" has picked up six of the crew of the inter-island steamer sunk in the typhoon which wrecked hundreds of houses in the islands. Many ships were driven ashore.—Reuter.

SUN SPOTS AND VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS

WILD WEATHER MOVING TO CLIMAX

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Meteorologists mention sun spots and volcanic eruptions in connection with the violent storms reported in Europe, Atlantic, Pacific and South Africa during the week-end and the ominous fact that to-day is the 225th anniversary of the great cyclone responsible for 8,000 deaths. All indications point to the conclusion that the past fortnight's wild weather is moving to a climax.—Reuter.

MR. HORNIMAN PLOUGHS LONELY FURROW

Stages Walk-out In Corporation But None Follow His Lead

MAYOR DESHMUKH'S RETORT

City Fathers Pass Formal Resolution Appreciating Mr. Clayton's Services

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday, Mr. B. G. Horniman enacted a melodramatic scene by staging a walk-out.

The occasion for this "heroic" gesture on Mr. Horniman's part was the ruling of the President that the resolution putting on record the appreciation of Commissioner Clayton's services on the eve of his departure, was perfectly in order. To Mr. Horniman's threat that he would withdraw from the meeting, Mayor Deshmukh gave a curt reply "You are perfectly within your right to do so. This is the second time you have staged such a parade."

The anti-climax was reached when Mr. Horniman left the Hall alone as the "Nationalist" cavalcade refused to follow his lead and stuck to their seats.

The resolution was carried, the Commissioner in a brief speech thanked the Corporation and made amends by apologizing to the Corporators for his "crime" of losing his temper.

Monday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was the last meeting which Mr. H. B. Clayton could attend in his official capacity as a Municipal Commissioner. It was, therefore, natural that the Corporation should take an opportunity on this occasion to pass a formal resolution appreciating the services of the retiring Commissioner. After the ordinary business of the day was over, the President of the Corporation allowed Dr. Dadachanji to move his resolution of farewell to the Commissioner.

FAREWELL MR. CLAYTON!

The resolution ran as follows:

"That in parting with Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Corporation desire to place on record their high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by him to the City in his capacity as Municipal Commissioner during a period of 9-1/2 years, of his ability in dealing with the varied and complex problems of Municipal administration and of the whole-hearted devotion to duty shown by him in initiating and carrying out important measures for the development of the City, particularly in respect of large schemes of water supply and improvement in its roads and lighting.

"2. That a copy of this resolution be communicated to Mr. Clayton with the best thanks of the Corporation for his valuable services and with their best wishes for his success in his future career.."

MR. HORNIMAN ON HIS LEGS.

After the resolution had been moved, Mr. B. G. Horniman got up to complain that no notice of the resolution was given to the House. He wanted an explanation from the President why the matter was brought in without a notice. He also contended that the motion was out of order.

The President ruled that as he had already allowed the motion, Mr. Horniman's objection was out of place. The motion was perfectly in order.

Mr. Horniman: (To the President), I witdraw from the meeting as a protest against your conduct.

President: You are well within your rights to do so.

Addressing the House, the President remarked that it was the second time Mr. Horniman was going through that sort of parade.

A SPECTACULAR RETREAT.

Mr. Horniman then beat a spectacular retreat from the House, evidently much to his chagrin as none else followed him in his walk-out.

Speaking on his resolution, Dr. Dadachanji paid glowing tribute to H. B. Clayton. He described him as a docile and large-hearted Commissioner. It would only be in the fitness of things that his memory should be preserved in the Corporation Hall by raising a memorial in his honour.

Dr. Batlivala seconded the resolution. From his experience as an ex-President, he would gladly testify to the fact that Mr. Clayton was quite impartial in the discharge of his duties as the Municipal Commissioner.

FATHER OF DRAINAGE SCHEME.

Mr. Clayton was the father of the Drainage Scheme and although that scheme had not made much headway owing to a number of difficulties, the speaker hoped that it would be carried out in the near future.

Mr. Hirjibehedin was the first to strike a discordant note in the proceedings. He regretted that he could not associate himself with the tributes of praise, which were showered upon the Commissioner. The speaker made bold to say that as an administrator, Mr. Clayton had proved to be a complete failure. He had launched schemes of lakhs of rupees and had dragged the Corporation to the verge of insolvency. One more drawback of the Commissioner was that he had not been able to control the staff working under him.

Mr. P. J. Marzban, supporting the resolution, observed that ordinary courtesy demanded that on an occasion like this, the speaker who preceded him, would have kept silent rather than introducing a most jarring note in what was more or less a formal business.

"WON'T KEEP MUM."

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed the resolution. Mr. Marzban had asked them, he continued, to keep mum if they could not join in the tribute but in the opinion of the speaker, keeping mum would be playing the part of a cowardly hypocrite. The idea of duty ought to be placed on a higher pedestal than a mere formal courtesy. When in a public body like the Corporation, a resolution of that description was moved, it was the duty and privilege of every member to express his opinion freely and independently. They were not criticising Mr. Clayton as a gentleman but as an administrator.

The resolution under discussion sought to place on Municipal record an unqualified appreciation of Mr. Clayton's administration. To be frank, the speaker would say that Mr. Clayton must feel ashamed of the inglorious record that he was leaving behind him.

WHY MR. CLAYTON PROVED A FAILURE.

Mr. Clayton was selected for the Commissioner's post because he was the cleverest Civilian and that was the reason why his administration had proved to be a failure.

Mr. B. T. Desai, opposing the resolution, said there was a Commissioner who had been so good as to create a debt of 18 crores for the Corporation.

Mr. H. P. Mody, in a heated speech, remarked that it was a matter of extreme regret that some of them should stoop so low as to forget the ordinary courtesies of public life. No doubt, the public life had very many disappointments and disillusionments.

"PERPETUAL POSE OF INDEPENDENCE."

Speaking about the retiring Commissioner, he said he gave it as his considered opinion that by his 9-1/2 years' administration, Mr. Clayton had deserved very well of this city. If they would take a large view of the affairs, they would not fail to realize that Mr. Clayton had always striven to do his best in whaever he did. The speaker did not like what he styled a "perpetual pose" of independence on every conceivable occasion. By that he meant to disapprove of the attitude taken by Mr. Nariman and others.

SIR VASANTRAO GOES AT NATIONALISTS.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar was quite in his element while supporting the resolution. He indulged in a biting criticism of the attitude of the Nationalist members of the Corporation. While he was speaking, there were frequent passages—at arms between him and Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Nariman: (Seeing that Mrs. Gokhale and Miss Lotvala were going out) Ladies are going out because they are disgusted at Sir Vasantrao's speech. (Laughter).

Sir Vasantrao:—They are going out because they are tired of sitting in your company. (Loud Laughter).

Offering an explanation of Mr. Nariman's remarks, Sir Vasantrao remarked

(Continued on next Page.)

MR. JINNAH SPEAKS OUT!

No Need of "All-India Muslim Parties'" Conference

STRAIGHT QUESTION TO CONVENERS

Impossible to Consider Usefulness without Details

RALLY ROUND THE LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

The following is the text of a letter of Mr. Fazl Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Secretary, All-India Muslim Conference, dated November 16, to the Secretary of the All-India Muslim League:—

"Dear Sir,—As per resolution of the conveners of the All-India Muslim Conference, I beg to request you to send to me the names and addresses of 20 members to represent your League at the Conference which is to be held on December 31 at Delhi to enable me to issue the necessary invitations to them. Please include the names of those who will represent your provincial organisations. I may add for your information that all members of the Council of State, Legislative Assembly and all Provincial Legislative Councils are being sent direct invitations as such members.

Kindly send your reply at an early date.—Yours faithfully.

(Sd.) F. I. RAHIMTOOLA."

LETTER TO MR. JINNAH.

The following printed letter has been received by Mr. Jinnah from Mr. F. I. Rahimtoola, Secretary, All-India Muslim Conference:—

"Dear Sir,—On behalf of the conveners I hereby invite you to attend the All-India Muslim Conference which will be held in Delhi under the presidentship of His Highness Sir Aga Khan on Monday, 31st December, 1928 at 11 a.m. in the Fatehpuri Hall, Chandni Chowk, to consider the Nehru Report. Kindly send your reply to Hakim Mohamed Jamil Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, who is in charge of all arrangements. I need not add that this is a critical juncture in the history of the Mussalmans and it is the duty of every Muslim to contribute towards reaching decisions so vitally affecting the interests of this community. I sincerely trust that you will make every endeavour to attend even at a little personal inconvenience.

I enclose herewith a card of admission which may be sent back in case you are unable to attend. Please note that it is not transferable.—Yours, faithfully,

(Sd.) F. I. RAHIMTOOLA."

MR. JINNAH'S REPLY.

Replying to the above two letters, Mr. Jinnah has written as follows to Mr. F. I. Rahimtoola:—

"Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your printed letter without any date and also your similar letter to the Secretary of the All-India Muslim League which is forwarded to me to deal with it as the President of the All-India Muslim League.

WHAT IS THE PROCEDURE.

In the first place the representatives of the Muslim League can only be appointed by the All-India Muslim League which cannot be done until the sessions of the League which is fixed for the 26th, 27th and 28th December will take place, but before you expect the All-India Muslim League or me to participate in the proposed Conference, you will admit that we should have some definite idea as to what procedure the conveners propose to adopt and how will the decision be taken in the event of there being a difference and particularly the method of voting in case of difference. Unless these matters are placed before me in details, it is not possible to consider the exact usefulness of the proposed Conference.

Further your letter says vaguely that the Conference will consider the Nehru Report. I should like to know whether the conveners of the proposed Conference have formulated any definite proposals with regard to the Nehru Report which will be placed before the Conference for consideration.

NO NEED FOR CONFERENCE.

I would like to draw the attention of the conveners that in any case the date fixed viz. 31st of December is not likely to secure the attendance of a large body of men who will be in Calcutta during the Christmas week. My experience is that after the 30th and 31st of December, it is not possible for people to continue as they have to return to their respective provinces to attend to their respective businesses as holidays then terminate and therefore the date is most inconvenient.

In conclusion I want to make it clear that I do not accept that there is any reason or occasion, at any rate at present, for a move such as was thought of by the conveners in August last, and I think that everybody should rally round the All-India Muslim League which is the all-India organisation and every effort should be made to bring about harmony and union on the platform of the All-India Muslim League.

Please let me have an early reply as regards these matters which I have brought to your notice so as to enable me to place your letter with full details before the next Session of the All-India Muslim League for their decision.—Yours, sincerely,

(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH.

—A.P.

MR, HORNIMAN PLOUGHS LONELY FURROW

(Continued from previous page.)

that it was common knowledge that where arguments failed, abuses prevailed. Mr. Nariman had no arguments; hence his abuses. It was good, he said, that there was no notice of the motion, otherwise Mr. Nariman would have marched his army of youths to the Corporation Hall to cry from the top to their voice "Clayton, go back". (Laughter).

Mr. Gole described the resolution as merely a formal motion which had no value whatsoever.

Twenty more speakers were on their legs but a wet blanket was thrown on their enthusiasm when all of a sudden, a motion for closure was carried.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

The President made a most judicious speech before putting the resolution to the vote. In valuing the services of a Commissioner, he began, it was only right that they should distinguish between faults of the office and the faults of the person. So far as the former were concerned, they would be always there irrespective of the person holding the office. It was only proper for them to overlook these faults. To change the office, they had to change the very Act under which they were working. They had to secure powers to appoint their own Commissioner.

ADMIRABLE DESPITE HIS BUREAUCRATIC SURROUNDINGS.

Proceeding, President frankly admitted that considering Mr. Clayton as a person, he had nothing but admiration for him. (Cheers). He had always found the Commissioner a very humane person despite his bureaucratic surroundings. He was able to take a thousand rupees out of Commissioner's pocket for the relief of the strikers' children. Another laudable characteristic of Mr. Clayton was that he was a respecter of the Corporation. He always tried to obey the wishes of the Corporation to the extreme limit of his official capacity.

The resolution was carried amidst applause.

MR. CLAYTON THANKS.

Thanking the Corporation for their sentiments of affection, Mr. H. B. Clayton apologised to the House for only once losing his temper on a previous occasion. He did not contemplate that resolution on that day, he said. He knew it very well that he had no claim for any perfection but his only claim for their affection was that he had always tried to do his best. He had come to Bombay as a plough-boy coming to a big city. Sir Phirozeshah Mehta had helped him very much in his work. At the time of his departure he was glad he was seeing in the Corporation sons of the fathers he had known. Even the heads of those sons were growing bald. (Laughter).

VERY PROUD OF HIS RECORD.

Mr. Nariman had said that he (Commissioner) ought to be ashamed of his record. On the contrary, he would tell the House that he was very proud of his record. He knew that he had made serious mistakes but they were made with the best of intentions. In conclusion, he said any success that a Commissioner might achieve, he did so by the sweat of the brow of his loyal and industrious staff.

The Commissioner's speech was greeted with applause and then the Corporation rose for the day.

A BREEZE IN HIGH COURT

JUDGE AND BARRISTER DIFFER

HAPPY ENDING OF AN UNPLEASANT INCIDENT

"The Court thinks it more dignified to take no notice of Friday's incident" remarked Mr. Justice Mirza on Monday in announcing his decision on the conduct of Mr. D. N. Bahadurji Bar-at-Law in refusing to apologise to the court for some uncomplimentary remarks he had made regarding the judge, during the hearing of the defamation suit by the New Zealand Redwood Forests Co. against Mr. E. F. Groombridge, a European share broker of Bombay. Mr. Justice Mirza had threatened to take steps for contempt of Court against Mr. Bahadurji unless he reconsidered his attitude and tendered an apology on Monday.

The scene arose out of the cross-examination by Mr. Bahadurji of Mr. F. J. Gibson, of the Indian Forest Service who was giving evidence for the defence. At about 4 p.m. his Lordship asked to Mr. Bahadurji to "hurry up" and finish the cross-examination by 5 o'clock, as the witness wanted to leave Bombay the same day to join his duties, and also because, he (his Lordship) had an engagement at 5-30 p.m. Punctually at 5 p.m. his Lordship asked Mr. Bahadurji to stop the cross-examination, whereupon the latter protested that he had not finished it, and said he wanted an hour more.

On his Lordship reminding Mr. Bahadurji that he had given an undertaking to finish by 5 o'clock, the latter denied it and explained that he had merely promised to "try to finish" by the given time.

His Lordship then read out from his notes the portion regarding Mr. Bahadurji's undertaking, and observed that the cross-examination had been finished in a rambling manner.

JUDGE RESENTS UNCOMPLIMENTARY REMARKS.

Mr. Bahadurji:—Will your Lordship be pleased to take note that the learned judge has made a wrong note of my submissions?

Mr. Justice Mirza resented this uncomplementary remarks about himself and said: You will have to be hauled up for contempt of court, Mr. Bahadurji.

Mr. Bahadurji retorted: I am quite willing to be hauled up, your Lordship.

His Lordship:—I will take note of Mr. Bahadurji's observation and give him an opportunity to apologise on Monday.

Mr. Bahadurji:—I am not prepared to apologise. The court has characterised my cross-examination as rambling, because it has not followed it.

His Lordship:—I ask Mr. Bahadurji to consider his position by Monday, and apologise, otherwise I will have to take further steps.

On Monday His Lordship closed the incident as mentioned above.

POLICE ASSAULT ON LALAJI

QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED IN COMMONS

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Mr. Wellock will ask Earl Winterton on Monday next in the House of Commons if His Lordship is aware that the late Lala Lajpat Rai made a statement that at the time while he was leading the procession for the boycott of the Simon Commission he was given blows by a Police officer who, though asked, did not give his name, whether Earl Winterton was aware that Lala Lajpat Rai's relatives think his death was aggravated by the blows thus received and whether in view of this Earl Winterton would institute a public inquiry.—Forward Special Cable.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK.
JANUARY.

	Nov. 26.
Previous Closing Rate	20.36
To-day's Opening Rate	20.58
Difference	+.22
To day's Closing Rate	2072
Difference	+36

Broach Expectation Rs. 370 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Nov. 26.
Previous Closing Rate	10.49
To-day's Opening Rate	10.49
Difference	nil
To-day's Closing Rate	10.58
Difference	+.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Nov. 26.
Silver Ready	26 10 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 11 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Nov. 26.
1st Settlement	60 1 0
2nd Settlement	60 3 0

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AERONAUTICS

30 COUNTRIES TO PARTICIPATE IN CONFERENCE.

INDIA TO BE REPRESENTED.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Washington.—Over thirty countries including Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Irish Free State and India will be represented at the International Civil Aeronautics Conference which will be held here from 12th December to 14th December in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the flight of the first power-driven aeroplane.—Reuter.

WORD TO THE PUBLIC AND TO BIG BROTHER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whilst I condemn in no uncertain terms the utterances and attitude of Maulana Shaukat Ali, I cannot help remarking that no good purpose will be served by howling and shouting at the Big Brother. Those who hooted the Maulana must feel ashamed for hooting a great patriot who has suffered so much for the cause of his country. Whatever our differences with the Maulana we must not lose sight of the fact that he has rendered yeomen services in the past for furthering the cause of India's freedom. He was the soul of the Non-Co-operation movement and inspite of his rubbish talk, is still a source of inspiration to the youth of this country.

I, therefore, appeal to the general public to respect the Maulana who has grown grey in the service of this country and to Maulana Shaukat Ali I appeal to reconsider his decision on Nehru Report.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, Nov. 24.

COL. GIDNEY BLOWS HOT AND COLD

(Continued from page 7.)

tion bar. Don't you think it would affect the efficiency of the Service? "I do not think so".

You ask that Rs. 50 Lakhs be capitalised for a period of 30 years for the Anglo-Indian education. Do you know what would be the value of Rs 50 Lakhs capitalised for 30 years? "No."

Sir John intervening explained that what Col. Gidney meant was that Rs. 50 lakhs be invested for 30 years so as to find scholarships for the Anglo-Indians during that period.

"You say Law and Order should not be transferred to the charge Indian Ministers. Can you give instances where the Indian Home Membership of an Indian has failed?" "I believe it failed in C.P. at any rate towards the end of that Members tenure."

Questioned by Raja Nawabali the Colonel stated that the Second Chamber should be constituted of nominated members and the Central legislature should be subordinate to the executive.—A. P.

GEN BOOTH'S CONDITION

LONDON, Nov. 26.

General Booth spent restless night.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6)

great industries did not agree with the Bill when voted on in the Legislative Assembly, I am led to believe, from what you have said, Mr. Chairman, that, had you been a member of that august Assembly, you would have been a strong supporter of the measure."

The Workmen's Compensation Act and the Trade Unions Act are already on the Statute Book, while the Trades Disputes Bill will, as I have mentioned, shortly come before the Legislative Assembly.

PROGRESS OF T. U MOVEMENT.

When I first came to this Presidency there were 19 Trade Unions with a membership of 46,000. To-day there are 88 Unions with a membership of 117,000, of which 42, with a membership of nearly 85,000, are in Bombay City. By the Trade Unions Act organised labour in the country, while still in its infancy, gained at one bound what organised labour in England achieved only after fifty years of struggle. The Trades Disputes Bill must inevitably bring labour and capital into closer touch.

Industrial disputes must be conducted by trade unionists, whose sole object is the benefit of the workers, and not the propagation of a political creed. There is no room in organised industry, as the trade unionists of England have definitely and emphatically declared, for individuals whose sole object is the destruction of the existing social order, no matter what the cost and the suffering to industry and to the workers in industry, and there is every reason to hope that, in this country too, as the trade unions become better organised, they will see the grave disadvantage to their cause of allying themselves with those whose essential objects are entirely different.

I have now only to thank you again, Mr. Chairman, very warmly indeed for your remarks both about Lady Wilson and myself, which I particularly appreciate, coming, as they do, from one with whom I have had much to do during the past five years, both in the worlds of Industry and Art in this City.

EXPLOITING THE PROLETARIAT

There Is No Room In Organised Industry For Those Out to Destroy Society

SIR LESLIE MILLOWNERS' DINNER

At the dinner of the Mill-owners' Association held on Monday at the Wellingdon Sports Club Mr. J. B. Petit in raising the toast of His Excellency the Governor, said:—

"Whether as constitutional head of the Presidency or President of the Inner Circle of the Government, whether as first gentleman in Bombay Society, or as a public worker connected with numerous institutions and movements, His Excellency's actions and utterances have always been characterised by a high sense of statesmanship, sympathy, co-operation and optimism. As constitutional head of the Presidency, His Excellency has been called upon more than once to tackle the most difficult and complicated problems; and to solve at least on one occasion, what nearly threatened to develop into a political crisis of the first magnitude. That His Excellency has been able to solve them with firmness and tact, and still with dignity and self-respect, is a proof, if one were necessary, of His Excellency's administrative ability and high qualities of statesmanship.

NOT A BED OF ROSES.

The governorships of provinces in India, are by no means, beds of roses. On the contrary, they are like so many powder-magazines requiring the full and continued exercise of all the qualities of patience and resourcefulness possessed by the incumbents. That His Excellency has brought all these qualities into play in a remarkable degree during his governorship of Bombay, is a truism which no reasonable man will contradict.

His Excellency has freely given of his best to all movements of public importance, which were fortunate enough to enlist his sympathies. He has been consistently good and kind to them all, sometimes even to a fault. Nothing was too big for him, nothing was too small for him. His kindly and jovial personality that has made his famous Hospital Scheme, the great and undoubted success that it is.

"A FRIEND OF MILL-OWNERS."

To us, Mill-owners of Bombay, His Excellency has been a real friend. Regardless of the fashion laid down by past practice, His Excellency has had the courage, whenever he found the Mill-owners' Association to be in the right, to say so openly. When he was convinced that the inequitable Cotton Excise Duty was an injustice to the industry, he wrote strongly to the Government of India in favour of its abolition. Again, when he found that the Industry was passing through the gravest crisis in its existence, he had the courage of openly advocating measures for its protection. On the other hand, when he found that we were in the wrong or were sometimes getting unnecessarily pessimistic (which, unfortunately for His Excellency, very seldom happened), he said so with that characteristic frankness of his, that we hardly even realised that something unpleasant had been said to us.

THOSE LABOUR AGITATORS!

Before I close this matter, I would like to make just a passing reference to the recent strike. But I think I am expressing the general feeling; prevalent throughout the Presidency that prolonged general strikes, purposely organised or forced upon unwilling men, should be made impossible in the future, and that steps should be taken to vest the control of the Trade Unions in the workers themselves and not in outsiders, who have no connection with the men and some of whom, at any rate, have axes of their own to grind. The spectacle of the largest industry of the Presidency, employing over 1,50,000 men, being held up and paralyzed for nearly 5 months without even the formulation of the supposed grievances of the workers, and the complete stoppage of the great steel-works of Jamshedpur for months without any sensible reason, are circumstances which, all, having the good of the country at heart, cannot help regarding with the deepest feelings of apprehension and anxiety for the industrial future of the country.

Now, gentlemen, I give you the toast of His Excellency. On your behalf, I wish him good-luck and God-speed in the fresh avenues of public work and usefulness which will soon present themselves before him. I wish him prosperity and long life; and a still more useful career than he has had upto now.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Sir Leslie Wilson in replying to the toast said:

This is not the first occasion on which I have enjoyed the generous hospitality of the Mill-owners' Association, but I fear that it must be the last.

You, Mr. Chairman, have intimated that there may have been occasions on which either I or the Government of Bombay have failed to give universal satisfaction. I cannot think of, or imagine, any Government, in any country, being in power five years, or for a much shorter period, which succeeded in pleasing everyone; and I can only assure you that, during the time I have been head of the administration, my colleagues and I have done our best to work for the welfare of the Presidency and the prosperity of its inhabitants—sometimes, indeed often, under great difficulties, most of which have, as you know, been caused by our financial position.

I have always understood that, in the days before the Reforms, the life of a Governor was one of comparative ease and leisure. That certainly cannot be said to be the case now, and if he were not cheered on by those friendly feelings and that generosity of heart which are so characteristic of India, his lot indeed would be an almost impossible one.

You have referred to my optimism, and I confess that I am, by nature, an optimist. Surely it is better to try to see the blue sky in the distance rather than to imagine that every day is going to be as black and as dreary as some of them necessarily are in the lives of every one of us.

CAN'T FORGET THIS DISPUTE.

When I come to speak in reply to what you have said on the great textile industry which you represent, I recall the fact that, unfortunately, there have been three serious disagreements in the mills of Bombay during my period of office, and of these the last was undoubtedly the most serious. Like you, Sir, I find it difficult to say much on this subject, as this last dispute is still the subject of examination before a committee; but I do not think we shall ever forget that this dispute, which convulsed the mill industry in Bombay City for over 5-1/2 months, resulted in the loss of crores of rupees, both in wages to the workers and to the industry generally, and entailed a loss of over 21 million working days. Industrial disputes of this magnitude cannot but be regarded by Government with the greatest anxiety, and it was because I saw that a long struggle was possible that I came down at once to Bombay in order to see what could be done to bring about an early settlement of the dispute.

POLITICAL CAPITAL OUT OF PROLETARIAT.

I know well that you, gentlemen, understand that the position of Government, in a matter such as this, is, and must be, a difficult one. As the Law stands at present, we have no statutory right to interfere, and can only offer our assistance if and when both parties to the dispute are prepared to accept that assistance. After the dispute which occurred in the mill shortly after I arrived here, I realised this position, and, as you know, my Government brought forward a measure very much on the lines of the Trades Disputes Bill which is shortly coming before the Legislative Assembly. It was not possible to proceed with that Bill, as the Government of India considered, and rightly considered, that this was a matter requiring Central legislation; but I sincerely trust that, before many months, the Bill giving local Government statutory authority in these matters will become law. I need hardly say that I am in full agreement with what you, Mr. Chairman, have said as to steps being taken to vest the control of the Trades Unions in the workers themselves, and also with what you have described as the exploitation of the Proletariat by individuals pursuing a political policy at the expense of both Labour and Capital. I think, with regard to this, that the Government of India had similar ideas in their mind when they introduced the Public Safety Bill, and, while I noticed that one or more citizens of this City interested in its

(Continued in column 4.)

WOES OF HOPLESS TENANTS

300 to 1,600 per cent Increase in rents in Land of Famine

GREATER "BARDOLI" IN BEHAR?

Wholesale eviction threatened by Beat of Drums!

WILL VICEROY INTERVENE?

Bardoli created a great row as the enhancement of tenants' rent by Government was 30 to 50 per cent. But there is a much greater Bardoli. The Bihar Government as Zamindar, has recently raised the rents of the tenantry up to 1600 per cent and is going to eviet some 600 tenants in the Daltonganj Khas Mahal..

Daltonganj is the Head quarters of the Palamau District (in Bihar and Orissa) created in 1882. The Daltonganj Khas Mahal forms a portion of the Palamau Government Estate, originally acquired by conquest and settled temporarily in succession for many years but finally made Khas or brought under direct manngement in 1896 (Page 63 Sunder report).

The first regular Survey Settlement was done by Deputy Collector Mr. Sunder in 1894-97 the next by Mr. Bridge I. C. S. in 1913-20. Matters connected with the early history, and management and assessment are noted in these reports in detail.

Government has recently raised the rent of the tenants in the Daltonganj Town Khas Mahal from Rs. 4-6, 10 and Rs. 15 per acre fixed about 25 years ago to Rs. 60 and 240 per acre at one stretch without progressive enhancements, usually applicable in cases of justifiable high enhancement.

INEQUITONS AND WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

This is apparently not according to any law, equity or precedents known. The grounds of such increase and the details of calculation are equally unknown.

The population of the town has hardly doubled itself during the last 25 years. The wages of labour, and the average price of the common rice have doubled. The Railway communication was established in 1902 when enhancements were last made. The Sini-Btrwadiha-Katni connection, with a new route for the Bombay Mail, is in contemplation. The present enhancements are at best anticipatory in view of the prospective demand for land. There is ample land available in private Zamindaries contiguous to Government lands, at far cheaper rates and on far better terms.

Government as Zamindar has hardly spent anything for improvement of the roads, sanitation, water supply, dispensary, or primary education in this town.

The rent in Chaibassa Town Khas Mahal is Rs. 15 per acre, in Hazaribagh, a more important town, Rs. 30 to 40, in Ranchi Rs. 40, in the Provincial Capital, Rs. 48 to 80 in Patna city, Rs. 240 in new town.

OBJECTIONS REJECTED.

Objections made by tenants to the Khas Mahal officers, representations to the Deputy Commissioner, appeals to the Divisional Commisrioner and the Board of Revenue have been almost uniformly rejected. Memorials to Gobernment have been in vain. The chief grievnce of the tenants hitherto was the 300 to 1600 per cent inirease. The new rates make no distinction between "Pioneer tenants", old settlers and new comers, nor between good or bad land, advantageous and disadvantageous sites, tenants' improvements, land used actually by the tenants themselves for residentou purposes and lands used for shop sites, go-downs etc., except in what is called the "Bazar area" where the net has been cast too far and wide so as to catch the large "unearned increment" as well as the small fry of working people and the better class of wage-earners or professionals who or whose predecessors, chose to live close to the Deputy Commissioner's residence, Thana, school, bazar, or dispensary for obvioss reasons when other portions of the town Khas Mahal and the private lands lay waste and there was a keen competition for tenants.

Government has now introduced town leases.

It is required to be executed by all tenants, without any alterations in its terms to suit individual cases, and special conditions or particular facts relating to the origin of pre-existing holdings. Pressure was first put mostly on Government subordinate or their relations who, as well as new-comers, executed the objectionable leases. It would be interesting to know the exact number and relationship of these tenants.

THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENS.

Then the unexpected happened. Wholesale eviction of tenants for refusal to execute the new lease, as it is, was threatened by beat of drums in the town.

A few more town leases were thus obtained.

Now individual notices have been issued threatening tenants to turn them out of their homes and holdings if they do not execute the town lease prescribed by Government, at the enhanced rate, demanded. It is believed out of about 900 tenants 6 or 7 hundred are to be evicted.

Such things done by the Government Zamindar has had a reflex action.

Some private Zamindars, if is stated, have taken their cue from Government (as in the matter of Mahua and Paras tree settlement or refusal to recognise tenants' right) and are, it is understood, trying to imitate the Khas Mahal landlord. The contention of the Khas Mahal, Zafindar that he has a right to treat all the raiyats as tenants at will, to enhance their rents without reason or without limit, and to eject them from their holdings at pleasure. has created wide-spread discontent.

VICEROY'S ADVICE FORGOTTEN.

The Viceroy is reported to have advised the Bihar Zamindars assembled before him at Patna on the 14th November that the land-holders and tenants should not forget that they are and must be partners in a common undertaking—and that this essential bond between them should impel both sides to the acceptance of a reosonable compromise.

The Viceroy's practical precept have apparently been not unknown to, but forgotten or ignored by the subordinate Government of Bihar and Orissa which has systemactically turned a deaf ear to all memorials. May it please His Excellency the Viceroy to interfere and save hundreds of the Daltonganj tenants from eviction and ruin and show that his precepts are meant for being carried out into practice.

Will our M.L.C.'s and M.L.A.'s do their best to help us in our dire distress?

SOCIAL CLUB INCIDENT

CHAIRMAN SUGGESTS POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The incident regarding the audience shouting for Mr. Saklatvala at the last Dewalee Dinner at the Indian Social Club has caused consternation amongst the officials of the Club. Sir M. Bhowanagree, the Chairman, called an informal gathering of the inner circle including the Maharaja of Burdwan on Wednesday at Hotel Cecil and—asked Mr. Mowlankar, the Secretary, for devising means to prevent any repetition.

During the last few months many young members have been admitted to the Social Club which was until lately a safe preserve of older residents of politically safe temperament. In that gathering it was advanced that the election of new office-bearers should be postponed for the year and further admission should be specially scrutinised. But it is not certain now if that can be done in view of the new membership opposed to the domination of the old official type residents.

Last year the Indian Social Club invited Pandit Motilal and the chairman, Mr. Abbasali Daili, asked Pt. Motilal not to make incursions into politics in his speech as the Chairman—was thinking of Pt. Motilal's safety. Pandit Motilal gave him a hot reply by saying that he would far rather be in prison than not talk politics and no Indian Social Club, which put a ban on politics should have any existence.—Forward Special Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Admiral Keyes has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth.—Reuter's Special.

AN ADDITION TO BOMBAY HOSPITAL

(Continued from page 5.)

fort been made for the promotion of public weal on such a wide scale.

It is a happy coincidence that we too should have been working hard in our own humble way for a number of years towards the solution of this problem, and that our labours should have borne fruit during Your Excellency's regime.

OPENING OF MAIN HOSPITAL.

It was on the 6th of January 1925 that Your Excellency auspiciously performed the opening ceremony of this Hospital. On that day there was provision for 40 beds in the Hospital, 20 of which were entirely free, and 20 paying. Within a short time of the commencement of this Hospital we found that the provision for free beds was quite inadequate. So pressing was the demand for an increase that the Managing the offer of a generous donation of Rs. 1,00,000 by Mr. Shamaldas Parbhudas Kothari, as the Executor of his brother the late Sheth Devidas Purbhudas Kothari that we were induced to open a Maternity Department. This Department will have at present accommodation for 15 beds, out of which 5 will be entirely free and a Ward of 10 beds will be maintained in this Department called the "Sheth Devidas Parbhudas and Bai Hemkorebai Maternity Ward", to commemorate the aforesaid donation of Rs. 1,00,000.

In all there will be accommodation in the Hospital for about 80 beds, 40 of which will be free and 25 paying and the remaining 15 beds will be Maternity beds.

SUPPLYING A LONGFELT WANT.

On the occasion of the Opening Ceremony of this Hospital I had made bold to prophesy that this Hospital would supply one of the crying needs of the Gujrati Hindu community, and had ventured to hope that this community consisting as it does of merchant princes, will give its sustained support to this Hospital. That hope has been fully realised. The support of the public is the best test of the usefulness of an institution and the quality of its work. I can only hope that in the future also the public will continue to give us its liberal support, and that we, on our part, shall continue to deserve it.

Before I close I do not think I shall be doing my duty to you or to the Hospital, if I did not tell you the main cause of the success of the Hospital. It is a trite saying that the sussess of an institution depends on the sincerity of the worker behind it. In this case the worker who is the main cause of the efficiency and popularity of the Hospital is my cousin Mr. Tulsidas Tribhovandas. He has at great personal sacrifice, and in spite of very poor health, devoted himself from the very beginning to the work of the Hospital. He was the Executor of the will of Sir Hurkisondas as also Lady Mankurbai and he has loyally carried out their wishes that a Hospital of this kind be established in this City. He has made the work of the Hospital his life-work, devoting his whole time to it, and to ministering to the wants of the patients.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR.

Rour Excellencies, Sir Hurkisondas who was one of the most distinguished members of my family was a great benefactor of and a great worker for the cause of Medical Relief, and to me it is a matter of great personal satisfaction that I should, on this occasion, be associtted with a charity established by him and started under the auspices of such patrons of the cause of Medical Relief as Your Excellencies are.

I again beg to thank Your Excellencies and you Ladies and Gentlemen for your presence here this afternoon.

Mr. Mangaldas V. Desai, honorary secretary to the hospital, gave a brief report of the hospital. Mr. Gordhandas Bhagwandas Narotamdas requested the Governor to perform the opening ceremony of the hospital extension and Seth Nathalal Bhagwandas Male ward and Mr. Samaldas Parbhoodas Jeewandas requested Lady Wilson to perform the opening ceremony of Seth Devidas Kothari and Bai Hemkorbai Maternity ward.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor then amidst cheers said:—

"Since I had the pleasure, nearly four year ago, of performing the opening ceremony of this Hospital, I have taken much interest in all it has been doing, and the account of the working of the Hospital, which has been read by the Honorary Secretary, shows that it is meeting a very urgent want in this City, and doing a great deal of good among the members of the Gujarati Hindu community. Ample evidence of this can be found in the single fact that the Hospital authorities had to turn away patients for want of room, and I am glad that you have been able to take step to meet this demand by almost doubling the accommodation available in the Hospital.

Your decision to open a Maternity Department is also, I think, a very wise one, and I feel sure that, as the advantages of proper medical and surgical treatment, both to mother and to the child, become more generally understood, you will find that demands for the further expansion of this department also will be made upon you.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

It is particularly gratifying to find that you have an Endowment Fund of nearly 8 lakhs of rupees, from which you derive a substantial income of Rs. 36,000, which is more than one-third of your estimated annual expenditure in the future. To my mind it is only in this way that a satisfactory hospital system can be built up in Bombay, and the greatest credit is due to those who have contributed to the endowment of free beds in this institution. It appears, from what has been said this afternoon, that a sum of Rs. 10,000 is sufficient to provide for one free bed, and I feel sure that there are many of the merchant princes of your community who could easily spare such a sum, or even endow several beds.

I am personally very thankful to Mr. Ishwardas for desiring to call the bed after me, and I shall be always grateful to remember that my name is associated with a Hospital which is doing so much good. As Mr. Samaldas has said, the return from these hospital debentures, thought it cannot be exactly measured in money, is a very definite return when measured in terms of the welfare of the community, apart from the blessings which it brings to the donor from all those who receive free treatment in the hospital.

To-day our acknowledgements are due mainly to Mr. Ramjibhai Bhagwandas, Mr. Vallabhdas Karsondas, and Mr. Samaldas Purbhoodas, who have enabled the managers of this institution both to increase the accommodation provided, and to increase the number of free beds. I venture to endorse the appeal that has been made to-day, and to express the hope that many others, who are able to do so, will be encouraged to follow their example.

A VALUABLE ADDITION TO BOMBAY HOSHITALS.

I am very grateful to you, Mr. Ishwardas, for all you said regarding my share in arousing interest in the hospital question, and the steps that have been taken to bring medical aid within the reach of much larger numbers, especially of the poorer classes, than was ever possible before. It is most gratifying to me to find that anything I have done is so generously acknowledged; but, as I have said so often before, the chief credit is due to the public of Bombay, who have risen so nobly to the occasion. The Sir Harkishandas Narottamdas Hospital is a valuable addition to the hospitals of Bombay and I have no doubt that under your guidance, Mr. Ishwardas, and that of your Managing Council, it will continue to perform the excellent work it has so well begun. I wish it every possible success.

MR. MUNSHI PROPOSES VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. K. M. Munshi then in proposing a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor and Lady Wilson said the Governor was the most popular from the time he took over the administration till the end and if it was not for the advanced time he would have been very fittingly made the patron saint of hospitals. The proposal was very enthusiastically carried.

FLYING

THE two aeroplanes in which NEWALL and VINTCENT flew out from England and with which they have been giving demonstrations throughout India for the past six months have arrived in Bombay.

PASSENGER FLIGHTS

COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28th.

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Applications for berths should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 (non-refundable), the balance of Rs. 80 being payable when the tickets are actually purchased.

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J. A. TOWER, Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1928. G. I. P. Railway.

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HEROIC BATTLE OF THE INDIANS

FOREIGNERS' APPRECIATION

SHAM OF WHITE DEMOCRACY

The following brilliant messages from the pen of the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, the Minister of the Community Church at New York and the indefatigable champion of the cause of righteousness in United States of America and Mr. Arthur Field, the eminent international publicist, have been published in "Indian Views", Durban, South Africa.

The Rev. J. H. Holmes says:—

"I have followed with great interest and profound sympathy the progress of the heroic battle of the Indians in South Africa for the rights and privileges of equal citizenship. Already your people have been glorified by the great and triumphant struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi in the early years of this century. The story of this struggle constitutes to my mind one of the golden chapters of human heroism. I know of nothing in any age or in any country nobler than this immortal achievement. You and your associates are now writing a new chapter of this same great story of endeavour after brotherhood, and I am only one of many men and women throughout the world who are praying for your speedy victory. May the time soon come when in your country and in all countries men of all races, nationalities and religions shall live together in peace and concord, with mutual respect for equal rights, and with love and devotion to common ends of happiness and love. Some day we shall all be one family. Those are the chosen among men who live and if need be die for the fulfilment of this hope."

Mr. Arthur Field writes from Battersea, London, as under:—

"I appreciate the odds you encounter, not only as critics of the rule of Mammon and Mars, but as Indians in South Africa. The white domination of Africa was for one period interpreted in a human and civilised manner by such white statesmen as Soul Solomon and to some extent by Sir Bartle Frere, but the baneful advent of Cecil Rhodes heralded a reign not of hegemony but of exclusion and proscription, and this reign has not reached its declension. There are, however, good true men and women among the Europeans and Africanders, who are revolted by the dominant policy, and are sacrificing time, means, leisure and the esteem and affection of their compatriots by their daring championship of human equality.

"I can do little to help them and you; but mostly readily I send you a note of encouragement and admiration for your untiring propaganda of facts and aspirations, protests and asservations and I express my belief in the ultimate triumph of equity and fairplay.

"Democracy is hailed by the White races as their guiding principle. This democracy is so imperfect, shallow and delusive that some of us denounce it as a misleading hypocrisy. Nevertheless, those who believe in it, who pursue it and who hope for its development and triumph must inevitably be swept along—ultimately into the logical outcome of their principles. That is, that a principle cannot be limited by the colour of a man's skin. Good for Briton and Boer, democracy must be right for Indian and African too.

COMMUNALISM AND POLITICS

(Continued from column 6)

sions to the detriment of national interests which are common to all the communities alike.

From the activities of the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Muslim League, it would seem that the respective communities should draw their political inspiration from their communal organisations instead of from the Congress. Are we to regard the Hindu Maha Sabha as the political *Guru* of Hindus, and the Muslim League, of the Muslims? Absolutely not. Nothing can be more preposterous than to assign any political value to these organisations.

UNWISE STEP.

From this point of view, I consider that it was a great blunder on the part of the President of the Congress to have recognised these institutions as predominantly political organisations and given them representation on the All-Parties' Conference. I can understand organisations such as the Liberal Party, Communist Party, Justice Party, etc., which stand for certain definite political principles, being invited to the All-Parties' Conference, but I cannot understand how communal organisations which certainly do not stand for winning Swaraj for India, can have any right to be represented on the Conference. By recognising the communal organisations such as the Muslim League and the Hindu Maha Sabha, as political institutions, the organisers of the All-Parties' Conference have only lowered the dignity and position of the Indian National Congress and have virtually made it a subordinate political body dancing to the tunes set by the protagonists of the Hindu and Muslim communal interests.

FUTILE CONTROVERSIES.

Representation on the All-Parties' Conference was not the only thing that was granted to communal organisations. Even other resolutions of these bodies have had the serious consideration of the Conference. Take for instance, the resolution adopted by the Bombay session of the All-Parties' Conference. That resolution was for the appointment of a committee to draft a Constitution after going fully into the resolutions of the Madras Congress on communal unity *in conjunction with the resolutions adopted by the Hindu Maha Sabha, the Muslim League and other organisations.* Now, the view-points of the Muslims and the Hindus had already been fully considered by the Madras Congress and embodied in the famous Unity Resolution which had the full and unanimous supprt of all Congressmen, irrespective of the communities to which they belonged. It is, therefore, obvious that the basis for a Constitution should have been the Unity Resolution of the Madras Congress and the resolutions, if any, of the Liberal Party, the Communist Party and other *political* bodies and that there was absolutely no necessity of going again into the resolutions of the communal organisations, which as Mr. Chagla rightly pointed out at the time, and as subsequent events amply justified, had the chance of re-opening all those controversial questions which had already been threshed out and embodied in the Madras resolution.

EXPEDIENTS TO CHECK COMMUNALISM. 6

There are several practical remedies to check the communal bodies from interfering in political affairs. The Congress should make the communal bodies realise the limited sphere of their activities and that they have to exist only for the social, material, spiritual and cultural advancement of the communities represented by them. They should be told quite definitely that their resolutions on political affairs could only be regarded by the Congress as of a recommendatory nature, which, if submitted to the Congress, would have their disinterested consideration, and that the decision of the Congress, whatever it might be, should be binding on all concerned. The Congress might also prohibit political leaders from utilising denominational bodies for political purposes. Just like the Congress Secretariat, the Congress might as well consider the organisation of a paid band of propagandists for touring throughout the length and breadth of the country with a view to correctly interpreting the various activities and resolutions of the Congress so that the message of the Congress might reach even the remotest villages of the country. It is a great pity that no serious efforts were made to propagate the Unity Resolution of the Madras Congress which was a lucid and through ex f inter-communal relationship under the Swaraj Government. Resolutions of this nature and pamphlets written by eminent Indian publicists dealing with the various national problems should be translated in all the vernaculars and distributed broadcast in every nook and corner of the country with a view to educating the masses and paving the way for the Congress propagandists in their work of infusing the spirit of nationalism in them. All these, together with a determination to carry on ceaseless propaganda for popularising the Nehru Report, should, in my opinion, engage the attention of the Calcutta Congress, if the country is to be rid of the evil of communalism, and if pure and immaculate nationalism is to be enthroned once again upon its high pedestal. Would the Calcutta Congress take up the lead?

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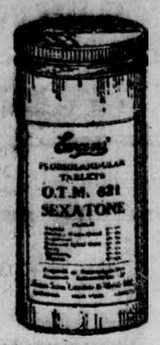

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"THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY"

(Continued from page 6).

stem the tide of such poisonous ideas. Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur's anology of a Ford car production has been more than once misrepresented and so far as the writer knows it has once been exploded and explained in the Hyderabad teacher. The Nawab did not certainly press the anology as far as the cheapness and quality of a Ford car. He only meant that the Osmania University is as quick in the production of graduates as the Ford factory is in the manufacture of its cars. He then proceeded to show the grave defects in our educational system which does not provide direct preparation for practical life and dwelt upon the consequent dangers attending the question of absorption of these graduates. But quite a mischievous and poisonous complexion has been put on the whole matter and the thing is being passed from mouth to mouth as gospel truth.

GROWING EXPENDITURE.

As regards the expenditure on education suffice to say that within a short period of 12 years it has gone up from 17 to about 62 lakhs and the State is prepared to bring education as near as possible to every peasant door but the struggle for existence is not so keen here as it is in other parts of India, hence it is difficult to persuade parents to send their children to schools. But, one hopes, that the urge of time will soon compel the peasants' attention to this important affair and things will be put right in due course.

ECONOMIC SURVEY.

The fashion or rather the mania of the day is comparison and contrast in utter disregard of other forces ruling the situation. But no one seems to take account of the non-incidence of tax in Hyderabad as compared and contrasted with other parts of India and every one is careful to avoid advising the Government to levy all kinds of taxes now current everywhere. A certain Excise Contractor said in the People's Conference the other day that he is prepared to pay tax with the proviso that Primary education should be made compulsory, but if it is not the obvious inference is that he would resent the incidence of any tax. Why? Is such a thing obtainable in all or any part of India? If not what is the cause of his, shall we say, righteous indignation? One wonders how the Hyderabad public would react to income-tax specially in view of the fact that the majority of income-tax payers would be Hindus. One wants electricity, water, roads, in short every conceivable social convenience but one is not prepared to pay any tax and is always ready to point out that a certain part of India is much better off than we are carefully avoiding the question of taxes.

WELL PAID TEACHERS.

In spite of a nominal number of taxes here in Hyderabad teachers are better paid and the conditions of service as laid down in the Civil Service Regulations much easier than almost all parts of India, for instance, in Madras a Graduate is paid Rs. 20 only a month for the period he is under training whereas in Hyderabad a middle class passed teacher receives a stipend equivalent to the pay which he was drawing before his selection for training and let this be noted that this pay may be any where between Rs. 30 and Rs. 60 Matric and Intermediate passed teachers are still better off in as much as they can draw even Rs. 30 and 60. Matric and Inter training. Similar easier conditions could be found in almost all the departments of the State in contrast with the conditions obtainable in other parts of India. Taking all these facts into consideration one may safely assert that the State is enjoying a unique position of educational activity and what is true of education may also be safely said of other departments of the State.

NEED OF COMMON LANGUAGE.

To cut a long and painful story short it will be seen that Urdu as a medium of instruction is not after all the bug-bear that some people would have us believe. Leaving apart the importance that has ben attached to this language by the National Congress and All-Parties' Conference which was composed of representatives of all the important Indian communities Pandit H. Kunzru, the first President of the first Peoples' Conference, held in Hyderabad on the 25th and 26th of October, 1928, voiced the same opinion that was held in the deliberations of the above national institutions. The Pandit though misinformed in certain directions, in his capacity of the President, acquitted himself honourably and in words that rang true and sincere said that the promise of a happier and United India lay in a common language. This is Urdu and Urdu alone. If this Peoples' Conference really means to be guided by the maturer experience of one who has undoubtedly seen more life than we have and who was specially invited to guide us in our deliberations then let us all submit to his superior judgment and decision, and quit talking about Urdu as detrimental to the interests of Hindu scholars but if the object of all this hue and cry is agitation and propaganda then let us all remember the motto "First deserve and then desire."

In the meanwhile our time, our energy, everything down to our very soul would be more profitably employed if we could cultivate a positive neglect of, nay, an active dislike for petty differences, which is the only way to survive the struggle of nations and Supremacy.

(Concluded).

HINDU GYMKHANA SPORTS.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Annual Sports (1928), are open to Hindus only.

They will be held at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Grounds, on Saturday and Sunday the 15th and 16th December 1928. There are two Championship Cups: (1) Open (2) For Members.

The entrance fees are as under:—Rs. 2- per Event for a Non-member joining any one of the open events and Rs. 6-0 for all the Events (open) together. Re 1-0 per Event will be charged for a Member joining any one of the open events and Rs. 3.0 for all the open events together. For Events open to Members only a Fee of Re. 1-0 per event will be charged and Rs. 4- for a Member joining all the Events open for Members. Ladies and Children will be charged a fee of Annas 4 only per event. For Tug of War a fee of Rs. 5-0 per Team and for Relay Race a fee of Rs. 2 per Team will be charged.

Entries should be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries so as to reach on or before the 7th December 1928, along with the Entrance fees. In case of large entries, heats will be run on the evenings of 13th and 14th December 1928. Sports will commence at 3 p.m. (S.T.) precisely on both days. Prizes will be awarded to the First and Second places. In all cases of dispute, the decision of the Referee shall be final.

BENE-ISRAEL CONFERENCE.

The twelfth session of the Bene-Israel Conference will be held in Bombay on Sunday the 23rd and Monday the 24th December and if the President so desires also on Tuesday the 25th December 1928 at the Israelite School, Mazagon, when important matters of communal interest will be dealt with. A Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. M. A. Moses as Chairman of the Committee, Mr. E. N. Sampson its Honorary Secretary and Mr. Zebulun Ezekiel its Honorary Treasurer. The Reception Committee has elected as President of the Conference, Dr. Joseph Benjamin, Medical Practitioner, Ahmedabad.

All communications should be directed to the Honorary Secretary, Port Trust Railway Quarters, Antop Hill, Matunga, Bombay 19.

Yours truly,
E. N. SAMPSON.
Honorary Secretary,
Reception Committee.

THE KHWAJA SAHEB FAIR AT AJMER.

The Publicity officer of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. writes:—

The annual fair at Ajmer which is held in high esteem by the Mahomedans in India, will be held from the 14th to 20th December 1928 and with a view to encourage the pilgrims to attend the fair in large numbers, the B. B. & C. I. Railway have decided to quote a concession rate at 1-1|3 fares for the return journey for I and II Class passengers and at 1-1|2 fares for the return journey for Inter and III Class passengers—available from the 10th December 1928. The concession is the first of the kind given in the last few years to the Mahomedans and it is hoped the community will appreciate the facilities afforded by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. We understand that the Railway authorities will also run special trains to Ajmer, provided a sufficient number of passengers book for them, so as to give further comfort to the travelling public. It is hoped that the idea will commend itself not only to the Mahomedans but to others and that they will take advantage of the facilities offered.

SETTLEMENT OF DOCK EMPLOYEES' DISPUTE.

On Thursday morning a trouble arose as regards compulsory unemployment to members working in the Mazagon Dock when a large number of men went out leaving the work.

Mr. Jhabwalla the General Secretary of the men's Union was called on the spot and he together with Mr. Gole one of the workers and other leaders of workers interviewed Mr. Rankin the General Manager of the Docks and after an interview in which the men also participated a satisfactory conclusion was arrived at by which with the exception of about 15 men who were most junior, all the employees were taken back on duty with numbers of days of compulsory unemployment being fixed. The management pleaded that there was no work while the Union contended that there was no proper distribution of number of turns. The settlement having been arrived at the men re-secured work.

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BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

How Coercive Measures Were Applied to Crush Movement

MUNSHI COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The third, fourth and fifth chapters of the Report are published below. The first and second were published in the "Chronicle" on November 17.

CHAPTER III.

PREPARATIONS.

11. In spite of the decision of the people of Bardoli, Rao Bahadur Naik approached Mr. Smart, the Commissioner, Northern Division, and the Revenue Member in the still lingering hope that further appeals might yet soften the hearts which had proved stony so far. But the reply was in no way encouraging. In the February 1928 Sessions of the Legislative Council, on more than one occasion, Bardoli figured prominently in the Budget discussion. At the suggestion of a leading Member of Government, Rao Bahadur Naik and Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai invited Mr. Vallabhbhai to Bombay for a discussion. Mr. Vallabhbhai on his arrivsl in Bombay was referred to the Revenue Member who, however, on 13th March 1928, declined to see him. All that the latter officer promised R. B. Naik and Mr. Shivdasani who saw him was to reduce 32 villages from the higher to the lower group. The promise was kept so far as 23 villages were concerned, thus reducing the enhancement by 1.97 per cent. On the same day, *viz.*, the 13th March 1928, Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C. moved a token cut on the Land Revenue Policy and invited a vote on the Land Revenue Policy including the Bardoli issue. Mr. Anderson, the Settlement Officer took part in the debate and contemptnously warned the Bardoli people lest "in trying to make Bardoli a Thermopylæ, they may not march into Panipat". The Revenue Member, who was then not sure of the Government strength, expressed his determination *not* to be bound by the verdict of the House. As usual with the Bombay Legislative Council certain communal groups came to the rescue of Government. The Mahomedan Members with a few well-known exceptions after considerable hesitation, voted with Government. Members of Mr. Jadhav's non-Brahmin party abstained from voting. Government scored a victory of 44 votes as against 35. The decision of the Council was widely advertised by Government in the Bardoli Taluka with a view to show to the people there that the Bombay Legislative Council had set its seal upon the revised assessment. Government exultant over their triumph in a Council, where thanks to the communal groups they could get any vote, ridiculed every effort to obtain justice. On the 25th March 1928, Rao Bahadur Naik addressed a demi-official letter to the Hon'ble Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Leader of the House and drew his attention to the gravity of the situation and to the determination of the people of Bardoli but without any success.

12. When the Bardoli question was being agitated in the Bombay Legislative Council in the manner aforesaid, the due date for the payment of the first instalment of the assessment, *viz.*, the 15th Febtuary 1928, passed without any substantial part of the revenue being paid. Notices were issued on the khatedars and the village officers were ordered to counteract the spreading movement of *satyagraha.]* The activities of Government resulted in more energetic action on the part of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. He addressed village after village, organised the whole taluka and enlisted volunteers, who were prompted by local enthusiasm to join the movement. Bardoli was divided into five sub-divisions, each sub-division being placed in the charge of a tried worker, *viz.*, Mr. Abbas Tyebji, Ex-Chief Justice of the Baroda State, Dr. Chandulal Desai of Broach, Mr. Ravishankar Vyas, a well-known worker among the criminal tribes of Kaira, Mr. Mohanlal Pandya of Kaira *satyagraha* fame, and Darbar Saheb Gopaldas Desai. A publicity office was set up at Bardoli which began issuing leaflets and bulletins, and in this manner brought news, instructions and inspiration to every door-step in the villages. The women of the Taluka who were made to interest themselves in the movement pledged themselves to *satyagraha*. The movement among women was greatly facilitated by the presence of Miss Mithiben Petit, a Bombay Parsi lady, Mrs. Bhaktilaxmi Desai, Mrs. Sharda Mehta and Miss Maniben daughter of Mr. Vallabhbhai.

13. All this time, as it was summer, Mr. Smart, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, and Mr. Hartshorne, the Collecter of the Surat District, were camping at seaside places, one at Umargaon and the other at Tithal. The Taluka was left in the charge of a young District Deputy Collector, Mr. Almoula, who appears to have been gifted with more than ordinary self-confidence. This young man was not able to gauge either the feelings or the strength of the people on this question and commenced all-sided operations to break the determination of the people He persuaded and threatened and organised "japti" (distraint) parties. By the end of February 1928, village volunteers were posted in order to warn the villagers of approach of the Japti parties by the beat of drum or detonators. The landholders being thus warned would lock themselves up in their own houses in order to escape distraint of their movables. On the 9th March 1928, the compaign of distraint was concentrated on the money-lenders of Valod. By the end of March 1928, notices of forfeiture of land were served on a number of money-lenders of Bajipura and Valod. The object of singling out the money-lenders for this purpose was presumably to alienate them from the movement of *satyagraha* actively adopted by the agriculturists. The result however was a greater solidarity between the two sections.

CHAPTER IV.

METHODS IN OPERATION.

14. With the 5th April 1928, began the period for paying up the 2nd instalment of assessment. Landholders did not pay up this instalment also and notices in respect thereof began to be issued. As the position was getting difficult and serious consequences were expected to arise, eight members of the Bombay Legislative Council representing different districts in Gujarat submitted a letter to His Excellency drawing his attention to the fact that "the poor people of Gujarat had been compelled to resort to the extreme step of non-payment of the land revenue after they had exhausted every possible means without getting any redress from Government". They, therefore, stated that the responsibility for this step of non-payment of land revenue lay on Government and asked for a fresh and independent inquiry, and if the same was not granted, declared that the only alternative left to them was resignatioo tender their as members of the Bombay Legislative Council and seek re-election on this issue.

15. After some correspondence in the course of which the tone and the language of the Gujarat Members was criticised, the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor on the 23rd April 1928 came out with a reply that the assessment was very fair; that no case was made out for any inquiry; that the decision of the eight members of the Bombay Legislative Council to tender their resignation was "the expression of the self-evident and axiomatic proposition that Gujarat wants to shift the incidence of taxation to the rest of the Presidency". In the said letter, the vote of the Council dated the 13th March 1928 was held up as the considered opinion of the Bombay Legislative Council and as such binding. This correspondence (See Appendix) only caused bitterness in the mind of many members of the Legislative Council and brought people to realise the utter futility of ordinary methods of agitation.

16. On the 15th April 1928, Mr. Smart and Mr. Hartshorne came down to Surat to devise ways and means to counteract the movement in Bardoli. Between the 15th and 18th April 1928, a conference of the officials of the district appears to have been held at Surat. This conference was attended, in addition to the two European officers by the District Dy. Collector, Mr. Almoula, Mr. Lakhia the Mamlatdar of Bardoli and Mr. Chhaganlal, Mahalkari of Valod. After this conference and presumably as a result thereof Mr. Almoula started a determined campaign. Special japti (distraint) officers were appointed; about 40 Pathans were employed to help these officers; and a party of armed police was sent to the Taluka. Government seems to have come to the conclusion that the only way to break Satyagraha was to authorise the officers in Bardoli to exercise all powers which they thought they possessed under the Land Revenue Code, its rules and Government resolutions. Mr. Lakhia, a popular officer was forthwith replaced by Mr. Suleman Desai. The use of criminal law also appears to have been decided upon; and Mr. Eusufji I. Patel was immediately appointed a special First Class Magistrate for the disposal of prosecutions about to be launched.

17. On the 24th April 1928, Rao Bahadur Naik and Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai waited upon H. E. the Governor and urged the necessity for a re-enquiry. Sir Leslie Wilson was sympathetic and promised to refer their grievances to the Acting Revenue Member the Hon'ble Mr. Hatch, and asked Rao Bahadur Naik to see Mr. Smart. Both these gentlemen on the next day saw the Revenue Member. All that could be got from the Hon'ble Mr. Hatch was an assurance that he had looked into the assessment; that it was proper; that with the extreme wing defying law and order in Bardoli, these gentlemen's efforts at compromise were futile and that if need be he would be ready to send soldiers to Bardoli. He further referred them to Mr. Smart for relief in individual cases. This furnishes a sad commentary on the mentality of the Indian Civil Servants even when they have to deal with administrative grievances. Rao Bahadur Naik thereafter met Mr. Smart on the 5th day of May 1928, who promised to look into individual cases only if the revised assessment was paid up by the agriculturists of the Taluka and Mahal.

18. But in Bardoli things were moving fast. Between the 18th and 23rd April 1928, japti parties consisting of a japti officer, talatis, some Pathans and armed police began operations in different villages. The parties went out in motor lorries, prowled about in different villages sometimes from 4 o'clock in the morning perhaps in the hope of finding the doors of landholders' houses being opened by persons going out for natural purposes. On the 24th April 1928, a herd of buffaloes not belonging to any specific owner was attached near the village of Afwa. Buffaloes of non-Khatedars were also attached. These animals when attached were locked up in the thana without their physical needs being properly looked after. In this taluka, almost every family of agriculturists owns buffaloes, which in many cases serve as a means of livelihood and to which they are fondly attached. In the absence of any local buyers, butchers were imported from Surat to bid for these buffaloes. The seizure of domestic cattle their ill-treatment at the thana and their sale at gross undetvalue, roused the deepest indignation in the whole taluka and their sale to butchers—an idea repugnant to the most sacred sentiments of the Hindus—created great resentment. The result was a spontaneous movement among the people to lock themselves up together with members of their family and their cattle in their houses to prevent seizure of their buffaloes. And for some days at least at no time of the day and night were the cattle taken out of the house for watering or any other purpose. In the course of these attachment proceedings, nothing appears to have been respected. Attachments were levied before sunrise and after sunset, hedges were broken through or jumped over; doors were forced open or unfastened. These proceedings were sometimes directed against persons not liable to pay assessment. Chairs, cots, utensils and whatever was handy were seized. In order to take advantage of a casual opening of the door, Pathans and policemen were very often posted on both sides of the house, in one case, for about 18 hours. The terrified people in the whole Taluka locked themselves in their houses. This state of things continued right upto the end of June 1928. On the 17th June 1928, the condition which came into existence on account of these methods was thus described by one of us in his letter to H. E. the Governor:—

"In order to save their beloved cattle, 40,000 men, women and children with these cattle have locked themselves up in small and insanitary houses for over three months. As I passed through villages silent, empty and deserted with sentinels posted at different ends; as I saw women peeping through the barred windows to see whether it was the arrival of the "Japti" officer; as on being reassured and the doors being opened I was taken inside; as I saw the darkness, the stench, the filth; and the men, women and children who had herded for months in the same room with their beloved cattle, miserable, ulcerated, grown whitish by disease; and as I heard their determination to remain in that condition for months rather than abandon their cattle to the tender mercies of the "Japti" officer, I could not help thinking that the imagination which conceived the dire "Japti" methods, the severity which had enforced them and the policy which had sanctioned them, were difficult to be found outside the pages of a history of mediaeval times".

CHAPTER V.

METHODS IN OPERATION (*contd*).

19. Other departments of Government also appear to have become handmaids to the Revenue department. From the 19th April 1928, payments made by license holders for purchasing liquor came to be appropriated to Land Revenue. On the 24th April 1928, license-holders Dorabji and Navajbai of Valod had their liquor and chairs distrained and their shops locked up. On the 19th April 1928, two motor drivers who in consequence of their being previously engaged by the satyagraha Ashram could not put their cars at the disposal of the Collector were deprived of their licences. On the 21st April 1928, Mr. Hartshorne, the Collector gave an inter view to the correspondent of the "Times of India" as follows:—

"Many of the agriculturists are willing to pay the land and other taxes due from them but these men are unfortunately being terrorised by threats of fire, violence and social boycott. If the agriculturists follow the foolish advice given to them by the non-co-operators, who are conducting this campaign and most of whom come from outside the Taluka and hold no land in the Taluka, and have, therefore, nothing to lose it will be the unfortunate cultivators, who will suffer in the long run. As a result of this campaign by the non-co-operator leaders, there is every likelihood of a disturbance occurring in the Taluka".

The allegation that the agriculturists were terrorised by non-co-operators we find to be entirely unfounded. On the 3rd May 1928, the Collector issued an order under section 39 (1) (*m*) of the District Police Act prohibiting people from collecting near the house of a Government servant. On the same day, the District Superintendent of Police issued an order prohibiting the use of drums and detonators in the villages. People were at first inclined to disobey these orders but Mr. Vallabhbhai advised them to obey them, which they did.

20. With the month of May, Government intensified their efforts. Herds of buffaloes, utensils, cots, sheets, whatever could be laid hold on, were seized. Buffaloes so seized were taken to the thana and sold to the butchers. In one case, a buffalo, beaten to a state of collapse was left near the house of the owner at 2 a.m. in the morning to die. On the 6th May 1928, arrests were made and prosecutions were launched against some workers. Between the 6th May and 25th May 1928, 24 persons were hauled up before the Special Magistrate, who tried them and convicted and sentenced most of them to various terms of imprisonment. The Pathans, who were the principal instruments to distrain buffaloes went out in the villages and their presence spread terror; their curious ways generally shocked the decency of the taluka. But in spite of these efforts Government got nothing. The people neither paid nor urrendered. Lands of large value were forfeited for comparatively nominal amounts of land revenue. Abortive attempts for the sale of these lands followed and the occupancy rights in about 1600 acres of land were disposed of to outsiders at a ridiculously gross undervalue as hereinafter detailed.

21. As a result of these activities the whole of the Bardoli Taluka became one solid mass of humanity inspired by one determination and guided by Mr. Vallabbhai. Neither temptation nor terror affected this solidarity. Government were rendered impotent inspite of their frantic efforts to crush the movement and very often became the laughing stock of the Taluka. Huge meetings were held day after day in different villages, addressed mostly by Mr. Vallabbhai, who preached, inspired, controlled and taught the people the way to cheerfully bear their woes and terrors. The devotion and sacrifice of the people increased in proportion as the efforts of Government failed; their determination was very often enlivened by the ridicule which the ways of the officials evoked. And as an eye witness from among us stated "as Sjt. Vallabhai passed through village after village, I saw men, women and children coming out with spontaneous homage. I saw illiterate women, old and young in their tatters painting his forehead with the mark of victory, laying at his feet, for their sacred cause their hard earned rupee or two; singing in their rustic accents songs of the misdeeds of the hopeless Government and I had to confess to myself that the official reports of an artificial agitation forced on unwilling people are to put it very mildly grossly inaccurate Men laugh at your Government's attempts at terrorisation. They have borne well and are prepared to brave more. The most polite form in which they referred to Mr. Smart is a "Tiger with a voracious appetite for buffaloes" and the Japti Officer as a "Chhota Commissioner". I dare not put on paper the most modest phrase which they reserve for that enterprising and ambitious Mr. Almoula, who I wish in the interests of Government would be as sober as he is zealous".

22. Governmrnt apparently relying on the optimistic reports of local officials expected that the movement would crumble in a week or two; never gave credit to Mr. Vallabbhai or his followers for work; never believed that Bardoli was united and strong; assumed an indifferent attitude towards every effort for negotiations; and confidently awaited the time when official activities would completely annihilate the movement. As already stated on the 5th day of May 1925, pursuant to the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Hatch, Rao Bahadur Naik saw Mr. Smart at Surat, who offered to look into individual cases only if the full assessment was paid up. On the 8th day of May 1928, Mr. Smart wrote an interesting letter to one Dr. Edul-Beram intended for publication in which he stated "before starting stern measures to recover the dues of Government, I did my best to persuade the agitators from Kaira to give up their campaign. Government Officers could not place the case of Government before the people of Bardoli as they have been subjected to spying, mobbing and other indignities. Any one who approached them became suspect and was subjected to threats of excommunication. The ears of the people have been closed to the arguments which Government have put forward in Council and which induced the Council to reject the vote of censure by 44 to 35. No one is more anxious than I am that the poor cultivators should not be ruined by the swarm of agitators who are living on them and misguiding them. I have made it quite clear to Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, M.L.C. that I am willing to investigate the case of any village, which can show reasonable ground for supposing that it has been wrongly grouped provided the refusal to pay the revised assessment throughout the Taluka and Mahal is abandoned." "Government cannot give up any possible measure to recover the revenue. Every revision lawfully introduced would be challenged. The agitators now in Bardoli are the same men who conducted the no-tax campaign in the Kaira District in 1918 and they have adopted almost the same methods to prevent those, who want to pay, from paying *e.g.*, threats of excommunication, social boycott and fines". "There are five Talukas in the Kaira District from which these agitators came, the revision settlement of which have been postponed for two years on account of floods. Nearly half a crore of Rupees has been advanced by Government in Kaira District for flood relief in the 7/8 months. If they succeed in Bardoli, the recovery of Government assessment and Takavi in Kaira District would be imperilled". The effect of such a tactless and unwise letter was to stiffen the Bardoli movement, to alienate every self-respecting public man and to disclose Government's intention to crush the Bardoli Taluka.

23. The situation began to be critical from every point of view. Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai on behalf of the Gujarat members pointedly drew the attention of H. E. the Governor to the situation in his letter dated the 4th May 1928 and ultimately on the 15th May 1928, Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, Messrs. W. S. Mukadam, J. C. Swaminarayan, Jivabhai Patel, Dr. Dixit, Rao Bahadur Naik resigned their seats in the Legislative Council as a protest against "the high-handed policy and illegal measures adopted by Government to recover the revised assessment in the Bardoli Taluka". A few days later, Messrs. Amratlal D. Sheth and H. J. Amin also resigned. This drew the attention of the whole Presidency to the situation. On the 21st May 1928, Dr. Ansari, President of the Indian National Congress accompanied by Maulana Shaukat Ali went to Surat. Messrs. Jairamdas Dolatram and K. F. Nariman and others visited Bardoli and saw the struggle which was going on. Meetings expressing sympathy began to be held at different places in the Presidency. At the District Conference at Surat held on the 27th May 1928, Mr. Jairamdas Dolatram, M.L.C. from the presidental chair protested against the measures which were being taken in Bardoli in unequivocal terms.

24. Government was at Mahableshwar in May and was apparently either ignorant or indifferent as to the true state of affairs. About the 25th of May 1928 Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai the Minister of Education made a representation to H. E. the Governor on the subject and a Cabinet meeting of the Government of Bombay appears to have been held about the 29th May 1928. Very little is known of this meeting except that Mr. Smart who had then gone to Mahableshwar left presumably with full powers necessary to deal with the situation. On the 31st May 1928, an announcemeng of Government's intention addressed to the agriculturists uthe Bardoli Taluka wac published under the signature of the Revenue Secretary Mr. Smyth. (See Appendix) This document threatened more drastic measures; expressed satisfaction at the exemplary conduct of the Pathans; sanctioned the service of forfeiture notices issued by the District Dy. Collector; emphasized that such lands once forfeited and disposed of would never be returned to the agriculturists; stated that a large number of intending purchasers were forthcoming to purchase forfeited lands; and tried to explode what according to the writer was a hollow claim made by the non-co-operation leaders. This announcement, its tone and its nature left no doubt that Government had fully endorsed the attitude and the activities of the Local officers. In Bardoli proper this threat did not produce any effect. Japti parties moved from village to village helplessly. Vlilage after village swore to stand by Bardoli and every one who came there with dispassionate eyes admired its great struggle and protested against the methods and attitude of Government and swelled the rising tide of public opinion.

NEW IMPROVED CHEVROLET TRUCKS

The increasing popularity in this country of Chevrolet Trucns, both the heavier Utility Chassis and the Light Chassis, is revealed by the latest registration figures which have been made available. The sales for nine months of the current year show an increase of over 52 per cent. compared with the corresponding period of last year. Furthermore, General Motors dealers' reports indicate that the improvements embodied in the new model trucks have greatly impressed business men and others, so that there is every reason to anticiptte largely increased sales in Chevrolet Trucks before the close of this year.

Apparently people in India are coming to realise that smart, dependable delivery service is an essential to merchandising success, and because no other delivery unit meets this requirement at such low cost, the Chevrolet Truck has become the most popular commercial car of its type in the world. Principal among the several mechanical improvements in the new truck is a five-speed transmission; 4 forward and one reverse. Other important features are 4 wheel brakes and channel steel bumper.

Regorous and exacting tests, covering thousands of miles over all types of roads and under winter and summer climatic conditions, were applied to the new truck at General Motors proving-ground before the Chevrolet engineering division approved of it for production and subsequent marketing.

Delhi, Nov. 26.—News has been received here that Persian troops successfully entered Bhanpur on the 20th. The General Officer Commanding these troops who ranks as Sartip, has been promoted to be Amir Lashkar for his successful operations and the Shah has also sent his warm congratulations to the troops.—A. P.

Lahore, Nov. 26.—In the Ramgali murder case, Mr. Tapp, Session Judge, convicted Gurbaksh Singh, and sentenced him to transportation for life, and acquitted the remaining accused, including Rai Bahadur Seth Ram Prasad.—A. P.

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